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LI SHUN RESIGNS AS KIANGSU TUCHUN OVER WAR THREAT

Telegraphs Feng He Cannot Agree To Policy Of Fighting South

WARNS OF DANGER

Hostilities Will Anger Public And Bring About Chaos

Declaring that he never will act against his own convictions, Tuchun Li Shun of Kiangsu tendered his resignation to President Feng in a telegram sent to Peking yesterday. His message follows:

"Your telegram has been noted. You say that the Southwest is making audacious demands and that the several provinces should reprimand its leaders in order to back up the Central Government.

"The question of war or peace is for the Central Government to decide, it is true. However, unless the party you are to fight against deserves to be punished in the name of law and its crime is absolutely unpardonable, the use of armed force will not get the support of the public but will, on the other hand, cause danger and chaos.

"In the negotiation for peace, too, good faith must be shown. A set of plans must be presented in order to avoid suspicion and indifference, which will hinder the successful conclusion of peace.

Policy Must Be Announced

"During this critical moment the Central Government is in duty bound to announce to the people its definite policy, so that they might have some guidance in their own action. Should you resort to arms and then say that you are able to fight as well as to negotiate for peace, it indicates that you yourself are not decided as to the best course to take. It would be hard then to effect a settlement of the situation.

"I have been a mediator. The duty of a Tuchun, as you say, is to join the Central Government in its advocacy of war. Let the Central Government fight and let the Tuchuns of the provinces endorse its proposals. But I cannot change my faith nor can I act contrary to my former convictions. Take my life and property, but give me my faith. I believe that my offer to mediate was wholly inspired by my love for our people. The love for people knows no difference in South or North, nor factions nor parties. Before the public and before my private friend I am the same Li Shun and have nothing to hide.

"When I took up the office of a mediator, I did so upon the instructions of the Central Government. When hostilities were actually suspended and the government still proposed war, I resigned my mediatorship. The attack on Fukien and Hunan was suspended for a while when I made my request for an armistice.

Cannot Break Faith

"Today I am in a most difficult position. If I advocate war, besides deceiving the Southwest with whom I have been dealing I will have uttered something against my own faith. If I favor peace, it will be contrary to the policy of the administration as well as negligent of my duty as a military governor.

"My colleagues will then suspect me of looking after my personal interests by taking advantage of the situation. I will then be the storm-center for slander and blame. The only course left open to me, therefore, is to be relieved from my duties as an apology to my fellow-countrymen and you are urgently requested to send an appropriate official to relieve me from office, so that I can have my faith and the government its policy.

"The fire of my love for my country and people can be rekindled any time as long as I live. Peace will come in the end, when the innocent people shall no longer suffer. Then, perhaps, I shall again be at your service to carry out my original ideas of a democratic government."

Peking Despondent Over North-South Deadlock; No Solution Is In Sight

President Disappointed At Failure Of Mediation While Northern Tuchuns Make Militant Threats

From Our Own Correspondent

Peking, January 9.—Almost unalloyed despondency seems to be the spirit of most people here with regard to the general political situation. The President's peace mandate, which was generally regarded as the furthest he could go in hinting to the south that an accommodation was possible, is regarded as having been a failure. It has not brought the south an inch nearer to accepting the northern position, and it has only served to anger the northern tuchuns, who declare that if the President cannot now see what an unaccommodating lot the south are he never will see; and it is time forcible measures were adopted to make him see.

The President himself, it is reliably reported, is greatly disappointed at the lack of success of his olive branch. He feels that it has been regarded too generally in the south as a confession of the necessity under which the north labors to accept the southern terms. The President is doing everything he can to bring about a settlement by consent, but neither the leaders of the southern movement nor the northern tuchuns seem to be willing to accept his mediation. It is as a mediator that he regards himself. The northern tuchuns regard him as a meddler, and the southern leaders apparently regard him as a mannikin, unable to enforce what are believed to be his real sentiments, which are peaceful sentiments, upon the tuchuns nominally his subordinates.

While the strain persists and grows stronger every day, there are signs that breaking-point will soon be reached. The northern tuchuns are again conferring at Tientsin. They finished one conference there a little over a week ago and are now holding another. What they are driving at nobody knows, or professes to know with any certainty. They are meeting with extraordinary attempts at secrecy. Even their place of meeting is not generally known, even by their close friends, and the purpose of their meetings can only be judged by the inspired statements appearing in their journalistic organs. According to one of these, President Feng is by no means well and may find it necessary to resign the Acting Presidency. As a matter of fact General Feng Kuo-chang is quite well, but there are certain people who would like him to feel unequal to the burden of the Acting Presidency, and if they can make the occupancy of the presidential chair uncomfortable enough for him, then he may be driven to resign, and the pleas of illness will be ready manufactured for him. However, the Tientsin conference, powerful though it is, is not all-powerful, and it may find the President both too astute and too strong for it.

While the Tientsin conference is in session and while the President is creating a good deal of resentment in almost every direction by his efforts on behalf of an understanding, everybody feels that the situation is being still further complicated by the virtual alliance, and practically an alliance of independence, that the Yangtsze Tuchuns have formed. The Tuchuns of Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Hupeh are evidently acting together and with a full understanding of the advantage that the divisions both in the south and in the north give them. They apparently favor some sort of peace, for they have telegraphed jointly to the Government stating that while they stand for peace and know that both the President and the south desire peace, the northern tuchuns evidently desire to resort to forcible measures, for they are moving their troops in violation of agreement. Hence the Yangtsze tuchuns have decided to take their own course. Whether this is intended as a threat to the northern tuchuns or is meant to strengthen the President's hands is uncertain, but it is understood that the President is making minute inquiries as to what they mean.

What is to be the end of it all nobody can foretell. The probability is that if an outside arbitrator could be found he could bring the different parties to an understanding with each other; but as things stand at present party feeling runs pretty high and nobody comes forwards as go-between. The President's efforts in that direction seem to have been a failure; Mr. Hsu Shih-chang seems anxious not to step into the breach; and Mr. Hsiung Hsi-ling, while ready enough to advise from a distance, steadily refuses to become an actual negotiator among the different parties. Even the northern tuchuns, it is believed, would forego fighting, if somebody would save their face for them.

PLAGUE IN HANKOW, SAYS PRIVATE WIRE

Government Doctors In Fengchen, Attacked By Mob, Appeal For Help

According to a private telegram received in Shanghai yesterday, the plague has reached Hankow. There are two cases there, it is said. If the report is true, all of Central China and the Yangtsze Valley are threatened. The plague is continuing to spread with increasing rapidity.

An attack on the four government doctors working in Fengchen by a mob supported by the magistrate is reported in a telegram sent by the four doctors and published by the North China Daily News. The appeal of the doctors, which is a serious accusation against the Peking government, follows:

Fengchen, January 11:

After investigating a case of plague yesterday, a mob of eighty persons led by the father, who was exposed to infection, assisted by the police, invaded our living quarters, the magistrate morally supporting the mob. A missionary friend in visiting us was assaulted.

The doctors were threatened by the military last night. Our stay is inciting the populace, and soldiers are making our presence useless and dangerous.

After having done all we could for the situation, we are mobbed here and refused transportation back by the Ministry of Communications.

(Signed) Lewis.
Jousselet.
Eckfelt.
Wu Llen-teh.

U.S. HAS 1,500,000 MEN IN FIELD OR TRAINING

86,000 In Air Corps Alone, Secretary Of War Baker Announces

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, January 10.—Secretary of War Baker has announced that there are now nearly 1,500,000 American troops in the field or training at home and abroad.

No such army in the history of the world, he said, has ever been raised, equipped and trained so quickly. The aviation section on January 1 consisted of 3,900 officers and 82,120 men as compared with 65 officers and 1,120 men on April 1, last year. Independent lines of communication and supply are being constructed in France and great plans were being formulated for the production of new instruments of war.

He announced that the Government is planning to despatch an additional 90,000,000 bushels of wheat to relieve the Allied food shortage. The American people would be asked to economise to make up the deficiency. Legislation was being drafted to make wheatless days compulsory and prescribing war-bread. The question whether the situation would affect the agreement between the Allies for the transportation of the American troops would be left largely to the Allies.

Trees In The Background? No, Camouflaged Tents

Bayonet practice at an American camp in France. The trees in the background are not trees at all, but skillfully camouflaged tents. The photograph is copyright by the United States Committee for Public Information.

CHINA ADDS 2,512 NAMES TO AMERICAN RED CROSS

Shanghai Heads List Of Districts With 554 New Members; Peking Second

The American Red Cross Christmas Drive for 10,000,000 new members, resulting in the fresh enrollment of 16,000,000 names for the Society, secured a total of 2,512 subscriptions in China, according to report forwarded from the American Legation on January 8.

Shanghai led the list with 554 new members of various classes and Peking was next highest with 417 names. Tientsin recorded 250 names and Foochow 200, while several other Consular Districts were well over the hundred mark.

After looking over the list, an unbiased observer was heard to remark that in comparison to the proportion of population registered in other communities, Shanghai made a noise like someone hitting the side of a battleship with a lamb's tail.

The Legation reports that a Red Cross chapter has been already established at the capital and that applications have been made to Washington for chapters in Shanghai and Tientsin. Hankow, Harbin and Swatow have expressed their intention of forming local chapters in their communities, and Minister Reinsch is greatly in hope that every American in China will eventually be enrolled as a member of the organisation.

Following is a list of the number of memberships secured in the Christmas Drive as reported in despatches by the Consuls as of Jan. 8:

Shanghai	554
Peking	417
Tientsin	250
Foochow	200
Hankow	189
Chefoo	177
Nanking	160
Canton	155
Changsha	122
Harbin	68
Hongkong	55
Swatow	52
Chungking	50
Amoy	36
Mukden	27
Total	2,512

Dr. Charles Warren Smallpox Victim

Medical Inspector Of China United And Sailor To Hospital Yesterday

Two more cases of smallpox were reported yesterday when Dr. Charles Warren, Travelling Medical Inspector for the China United Assurance Society, Ltd., and an American sailor from one of the freighters in port were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

Dr Warren only reached Shanghai from a trip up north on January 3 and it is not known where he contracted the disease. He arrived here from Chingkiang after a long, hard trip through the country by chair and boat and yesterday was found to be suffering from typhoid smallpox.

Obnoxious Portuguese Law Repealed, Is News Cabled By Gov. Maia

Governor Jose Carlos de Maia of Macao, who passed through Shanghai on September 8, 1916, on his way to Lisbon, in order to confer with the Minister for the Colonies on some important questions relating to the administration of the Colony, and who was so warmly welcomed by the Portuguese community of Shanghai, has been successful in the object of his visit to Europe and will soon be returning to his former post in the Southern city. As he is coming out via America he will no doubt pass through Shanghai again.

Since his arrival home he has been tireless at his work for the interest of the Portuguese Colony of Macao and he expects on his return to effect some much needed improvements.

In a cablegram to Mr. A. M. Marques da Silva he congratulates the Portuguese community of Shanghai on the repeal of the law enforced in March, 1916, under which citizens were subject to penalties of imprisonment and expulsion without trial for actions considered detrimental to the interest of the community. The law read as follows:—

"Any person making himself undesirable by his behavior or intrigues or that might be prejudicial to the general welfare of the Community or who should detract from the prestige of the Portuguese Authorities in China may be punished by a penalty not to exceed one month in prison or expulsion for six months."

In this connection, Governor Maia emphasised in his telegram that the annulment could only be effected with the advent of the new Government, showing that he had all the time been working toward this end. The telegram referred to above is given for the information of the Portuguese Community, as follows:—

Marques Silva Shanghai.

Felicito Comunidade Anulacao Portaria so possible actual ministro Doutor Sidonio.

Maia.

The Portuguese residents of Shanghai express great satisfaction that Governor Maia has been able to accomplish this reform, and no doubt the Governor will be warmly welcomed on his return.

Suffrage Amendment Is Passed By The House

Constitutional Clause Enfranchising Women Of U.S. Clears First Federal Obstacle

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, January 11.—By one vote over the necessary two-thirds majority, the House of Representatives has passed the constitutional amendment in favor of Women's Suffrage. If the Senate passes a similar resolution and three-fourths of the states ratify it, it will become law.

WEDDING JOURNEY ENDS IN JAIL SENTENCE HERE

Young Honolulu Chinese, Homeward Bound With Wife, Sent To Bilibid For Year

The honeymoon and wedding journey of 23-year-old J. Gookin son of a well-to-do Cantonese merchant of Honolulu, ran into tragedy yesterday in the United States Court for China when the young Chinese was sentenced to a year's imprisonment in Bilibid for grand larceny from the Sincere stores here. When he goes to serve his term in Manila he will leave a girl wife and two months' old baby to proceed on their way alone to the Hawaiian home which they have never seen.

Gookin, whose Chinese name is Jaung Lee, was born in Honolulu, hence coming under American citizenship. He was given a good education in the Hawaiian schools and when it came time for him to think of marrying, his father decided that he should return to Canton to take a wife. The marriage was arranged through the father's brother in the South China port and some fourteen months ago the young man left to meet his bride. He was given $4,000 in gold for the trip.

The marriage rites accomplished, so the story runs, the newly-wedded couple spent some months in Canton visiting with the young man's relatives and then started home via Shanghai, where others of the Cantonese merchant's relatives have their home. The couple arrived here several months ago and there was some delay about the securing of a passport for the remainder of the trip. Meanwhile funds ran low. Two months ago the baby arrived. The family moved into two small rooms on North Szechuen Road. Then the funds ran out entirely.

On the night of December 31 the watchman on the roof of the Sincere stores building at Nanking and Kwangse Roads heard a noise on one of the floors below. Descending the outside staircase and peering through the grating into the upper story, he saw the flare of a match. He went across to the adjoining building and called the manager. Another watchman was called in and the trio began a floor by floor search of the store building.

They found a young man crouching beneath a counter on the top floor and nearby two satchels, one already packed with about $1,000 worth of merchandise, including watch chains, carved ivory and fancy bric-a-brac. Jaung Lee had secreted himself in the building before it closed in the evening and had hoped to make his escape when the doors opened in the morning.

After his arrest Juang's relatives here, said to be Christian Chinese, cast him off entirely. A curt letter told him that he had disgraced the family and must bear the consequences. One of his cousins sent an emissary to the American jail to say that the prisoner's wife and child would be cared for temporarily.

As to his wife and baby, Jaung told the Court, he was expecting $300 from his father which would provide for them. For himself, he pleaded guilty to the charge against him.

FIRST PEACE OFFER MADE BY GERMANY IS WITHDRAWN NOW

No Annexation-No Indemnity Basis No Longer Holds Good

BLAMED ON ALLIES

Failure To Answer Is Cause, Russian Delegates Are Informed

TROTSKY IS FIRM

Will Fight Rather Than Yield To Imperialists, He Tells Teutons

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 11.—In the course of the plenary sitting at Brest-Litovsk yesterday Baron von Kuhlmann, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, reviewed the whole course of the negotiations and said that since the interruption of the Conference much had happened calculated to create doubt of the sincere intention of Russia to arrive at the conclusion of a speedy peace with the Quadruplice.

Baron von Kuhlmann added that in view of the fact that the Allied Governments have not replied regarding the peace conversations, the declaration made by the Quadruple Alliance, as cabled on December 27, lapses.

[Germany then offered to agree to no annexations and no indemnities provided the Allies did the same with respect to Germany.]

Only Separate Peace Now

Count Czernin, the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, said that it was no longer a question of negotiations for a general peace but for a separate peace with Russia and the transfer of the negotiations to neutral territory would give Entente the desired opportunity to interfere. If the Russians were animated with the same intentions as the Quadruplice, a result would be obtained satisfactory to all. If not, things would take their necessary course but the responsibility for the continuation of the war would then fall exclusively on the Russian delegation.

The Turkish delegate, Talaat Pasha, and the Bulgarian delegate, M. Popoff, agreed.

General Hoffmann, Chief of Staff to Prince Leopold of Bavaria, then stated: "I have before me a number of wireless messages of appeal signed by representatives of the Russian Government and Army Command, part of them containing abuse of the German Army institutions and the German Army Command and part of a revolutionary character to our troops.

"These messages have undoubtedly transgressed the spirit of the armistice concluded by both armies and, in the name of the Chief of the Army Command, I protest very strongly against the form and contents of these messages and appeals."

The other delegates of the Central Powers supported the protest. On Trotsky's proposal the sitting was interrupted.

Russians Prepare Reply

London, January 12.—The position with regard to the Brest-Litovsk negotiations now is that the Allies not having replied to the proposals made by the Central Powers for a general peace, the Central Powers now propose that pourparlers should be resumed for a separate peace between the Central Powers and Russia.

The meeting has been adjourned for a day in order to allow the Russian and Ukrainian delegates to prepare a reply.

It is regarded as significant that Baron von Kuhlmann and Count Czernin both threatened Russia with a resumption of hostilities in the event of no separate peace being concluded.

The Petrograd correspondent of the Times states that Trotsky and his colleagues on their return to Brest-Litovsk were joined by a delegation of the Ukrainian Rada,

which has finally come to terms with the Bolsheviki.

Trotsky, when the pourparlers were resumed, again affirmed that Russian democracy would fight to the bitter end rather than be enslaved by the Imperialists. It would not be a war of trenches but an uprising of the people, with barricades. He insisted on the transfer of the negotiations to Stockholm.

The Maximalist leader Lenin, addressing a secret conference in Petrograd on the subject of demobilisation, expressed the fear that the peace negotiations would fail and therefore it was necessary to delay the disbanding of the army and to consider measures for the defence of Petrograd.

Situation In Germany

The German political situation is still strained. The Vorwaerts declares that an overwhelming majority of the people would back the Chancellor, Count Hertling, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron von Kuhlmann, against the militarists if the Government desires to conclude a lasting peace. It says that possibly a decisive struggle against the plans of the reactionaries is imminent.

It is significant that a meeting of National Liberal members of the Reichstag expressed itself unanimously in favor of Baron von Kuhlmann resigning if he cannot cooperate with the Supreme Command.

Hamburg-Amerika Men Sent To Prison In U.S.

Karl Bunz And Three Other Officials Convicted Of Supplying German Cruisers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, January 10.—Karl Bunz and three other officials of the Hamburg-Amerika Line has been sentenced to twelve to eighteen months imprisonment for supplying German cruisers early in the war.

Germans Bombarding East Of Vimy Ridge

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 11, noon.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: There has been a hostile artillery bombardment eastward of Vimy Ridge.

A German official communique reports:

A surprise attack made by the enemy southeastward of Ypres broke down.

The English artillery bombardment between Moeuvres and Marcoing was very violent at dawn.

Paris, January 11.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports that two enemy aeroplanes have been brought down.

WILSON DECLARATION APPROVED BY BALFOUR

Foreign Secretary Points Out Germany Has Refused To Respond With Its Aims

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 10.—Mr. A. J. Balfour, speaking at a meeting on war aims at Edinburgh, without reservation eulogised President Wilson's declaration.

He said that the United States had but recently taken their rightful place in the political community of the Western nations and for the first time in history had entered fully into the struggle against barbarism.

Despite repeated invitations by neutrals and the Entente, the Central Powers have systematically refused to declare their war aims, although their recent half-hearted hope for the avoidance of future wars was evidence that there has been some improvement in their moral tone.

Referring to Belgium, Mr. Balfour said that if the Germans left tomorrow they would leave a derelict and starving population and they would consider it contrary to their honor to repair their bitter wrongs. The Germans had a wholly alien sense of honor. Before all the world they had actually announced that German dignity would be outraged if asked to give reparation. By their refusal to consider our terms the whole world had learned for what reasons Germany is at war.

Mr. Balfour showed how intimately our war aims are concerned with the hearths and homes of Britain and the Dominions. When a Power like Germany, with her methods, ambitions and morality, was running amok and shattering the fabric of civilisation to the foundations, the present sacrifices called for were nothing compared to the evils that would befall our children and grandchildren if the war ended in a German peace.

German Parties Make Raids In East Africa

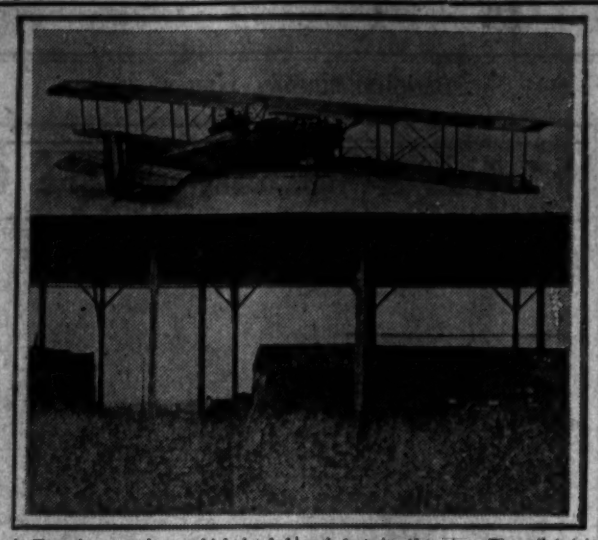
Small Detachment Enters Portuguese Territory, Capturing Some Small Posts

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 11.—An official despatch from East Africa reports:—A small and exhausted German force, short of food and ammunition, moved up the Lujenda Valley into Portuguese territory, capturing some small posts and subsequently dispersing into raiding parties between Lake Nyasa and Port Amelia.

British mounted troops followed them up the Lujenda Valley while other columns, in co-operation with the Portuguese, have landed at Port Amelia.

French Aviator Makes Remarkable Landing



A French war plane which landed uninjured on the roof of a shed on the flying field. The motor stopped while the airplane was almost a thousand feet in the air. The pilot tried to glide to the field below. He miscalculated and landed on the shed roof.

GERMAN-ALLIED ABYSS TOO WIDE TO BRIDGE

Prussia Still Hopes For Complete Victory, Says Winston Churchill

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 11.—Speaking at the American luncheon at the Savoy Hotel today, Mr. Winston Churchill, Minister of Munitions, said that the abyss between our war aims and Prussia's ambitions could not be bridged at present. Germany still hoped for complete victory.

We must raise our armies to their full strength. We must have food-rations. Every ton of food saved meant a ton of shells fired. He had been compelled to reduce the supplies of shell-steel by hundreds of thousands of tons owing to lack of ships: nevertheless the army in 1918 would have a more powerful artillery and more shells than ever. We had also been able to equip several hundred thousand American troops.

The Germans were bringing hundreds of thousands of troops and thousands of guns from the East front. The greatest storm of all was gathering. But we were preparing to receive them. Stories that the German troops were deserting by the hundred rather than face the furnace in which the ambitions of their War Lords seemed to burl them were not surprising. He was sure we would win outright if we used all our resources fully.

MUNITIONS HEAD CHANGED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 11.—Official: Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Bacon, Commanding the Dover Patrols, has been appointed Controller of the Munitions Inventions Department in succession to Colonel Goold-Adams.

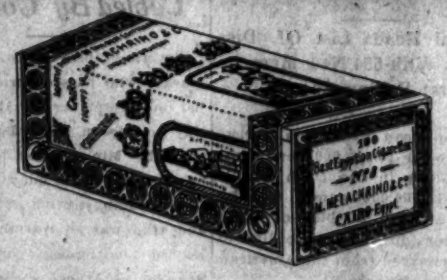
MacDonell Case Goes To American Court

Ordered Transferred After Preliminary Examination In Consular Court

The Preliminary hearing in the case of MacDonell versus MacDonell, in which Mr. A. N. MacDonell is charging his brother, Mr. James MacDonell, of the MacDonell Chew Corporation, with embezzlement of $3,000, has been finished in the United States Consular Court. As a result of the examination, which was held before Vice-Consul M. E. Perkins, the case is held over for the United States Court for China. No date has been set.

Mr. James MacDonell was arrested at his brother's instigation on December 20 just after returning to Shanghai from a trip to the States.

"MELACHRINO"
Egyptian cigarettes



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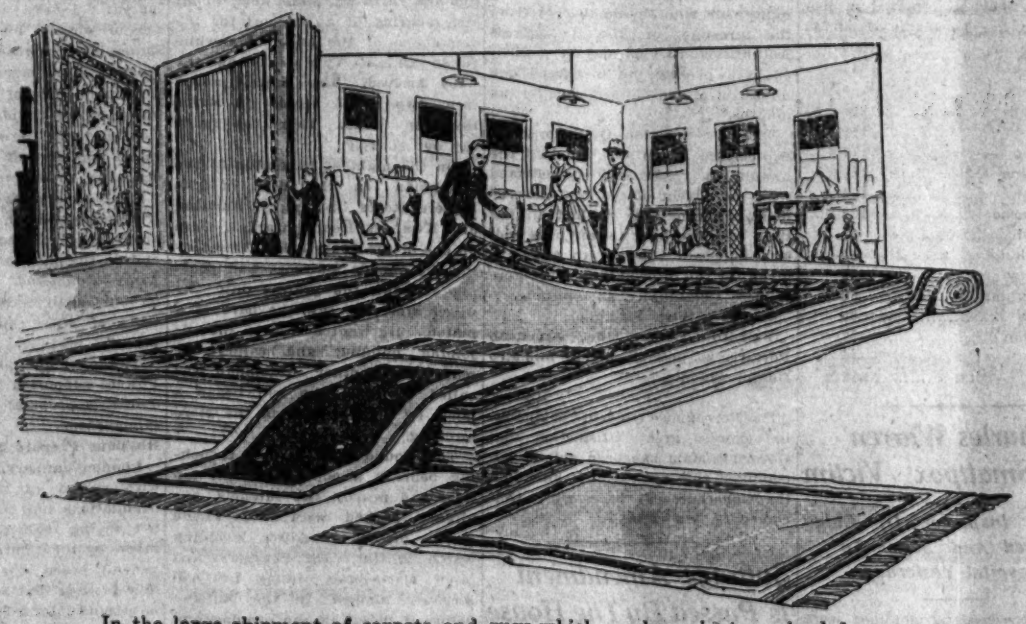

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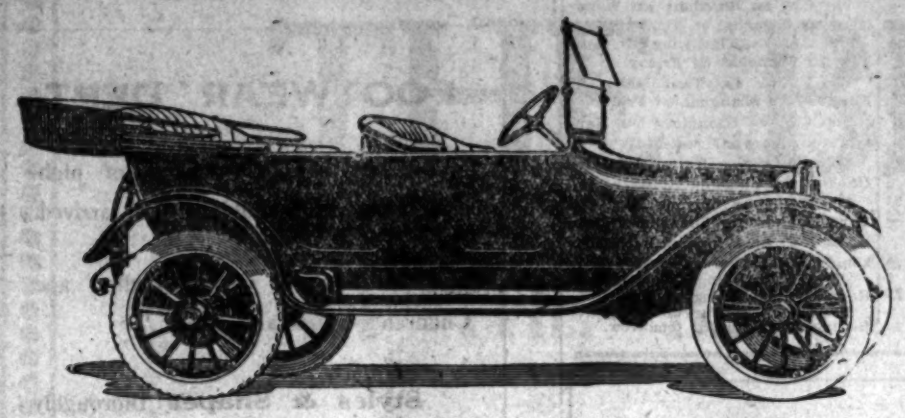
SALE
of
Autumn and
Winter Goods
will commence
TOMORROW
14th January, 1918

G. W. W. SPECIALTIES



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Fourteen are now en route to Shanghai. Most of them are already sold; but you might get one of the few left. Our demonstrator wishes to call—and will, if you ask him.

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"GUARDIAN" & "DEFENDER" MILL & GARDEN HOSE, SINGLE OR DOUBLE COTTON JACKET
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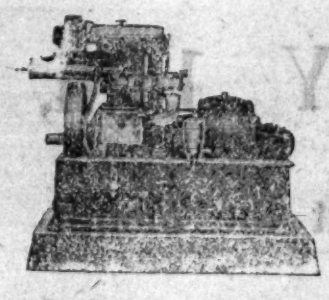

Twenty-five to one hundred 16 to 25 candle-power lamps cost

From 12½ cts. to 20 cts. per day.

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TOSCA

(*Written Expressely for* THE CHINA PRESS)

When in March last year Messrs. de Luca, de Rossi and Alberti put their heads together to produce one of Puccini's operas, they selected probably not the best known of this composer's works but certainly the most dramatic one.

"Tosca" was written in the first instance for a dramatic soprano; Tosca is on the stage during the whole of the three acts and Puccini gives her every possible opportunity to show herself in every nuance of singing and acting. Next to Tosca's part, he wrote one for Scarpia (baritone) and one for Mario (tenor); with the exception of a few minutes in the second act, tenor and baritone never appear together on the stage. Puccini cleverly wrote his second act for Scarpia and Tosca and left the entire third act to Mario and Tosca.

That the committee of management selected their caste last spring and that Mr. Alberti commenced his rehearsals with principals last summer, clearly shows that these gentlemen were perfectly aware of the difficulties they had to face and that they did not underrate their task; without exaggeration we may say that singers and conductor had six months of strenuous work; Mr. Alberti took the lion's share of all the training and he and the other gentlemen connected with this show, may be proud that they could face such a critical audience with such results on the opening night.

As a rule the premiere is the night when the theater is crammed with the friends, relatives and admirers of the performers; but this time a far more critical audience had to be faced, as through Mr. Speelman's sudden indisposition (throat affection) the seats for the first performance were transferred to a later date; however, the theater was packed and everybody left in ecstasies.

A few difficult critics probably compared our performers with the cast of a Metropolitan or Covent Garden night; do not let us forget that this is probably the first time any of Puccini's operas has been sung by amateurs.

And now to criticise the singers.

In the first instance let us give a word of praise to those artists who filled in the minor tasks; ungrateful parts every one of which, however, required skilful interpretation. Haynes as Angelotti was excellent and we are looking forward to hear his sonorous voice in a bigger part; Blom as the sacristan was funny, sang well and looked the part; Carson, Tipple and Levi had minor parts but put the real spirit in them. Miss Sharp's sympathetic voice lent itself pleasantly to the shepherd's song in the last act; we hope to hear her often in future.

And now for the three principals on whose shoulders the success of the opera rested. Meyer's Scarpia is surely the best thing he has ever done; his singing was perfect, his acting excellent, especially towards the second half of Act II, when by fine singing and serious and earnest acting, he added greatly to the success of the opera and helped Mrs. Isenman towards the climax of the piece. When for a moment in this act the orchestra was out of hand, Mr. Meyer never lost his head and calmly continued his part.

Does the public realise what enormous amount of trouble Mr. Meyer must have taken over his part? Only those who have taken part in shows, can appreciate to the full extent Mr. Meyer's efforts.

As to Mr. Speelman's impersonation of Tosca's lover, we have heard so much about his hard work during months and months of practice that the sudden postponement of the premiere owing to his throat trouble, came as a great disappointment.

Mr. Speelman pluckily faced his audience on Tuesday night and his opening song, "Strange Harmony of Contrasts," was surely sung as we never before heard Mr. Speelman interpret Italian music.

Mr. Speelman then held himself back and quietly sang his part, no doubt with the intention of saving himself for the third, "his act"; still, only those who had heard him at rehearsals, could know that he was not giving himself full scope. In the second act Mario has little to do but here as well as in the third act Mr. Speelman let himself go, singing just as he liked with the greatest of ease; no sign of hoarseness or fatigue; his farewell duet with Tosca sung in unison and his solo, "Oh gentle hands" were his best efforts of the evening.

Mr. Speelman's acting was good but, as he admitted himself, it is easy to act well when one has to play up to such a first class artist as Mrs. Isenman.

And this is the opinion we wish to express of Tosca—a first class artist. It is no discredit to the other performers if we say that Mrs. Isenman stood out. Many times during the rehearsals Messrs. Meyer and Speelman were overheard to say: *"Mrs. Isenman is wonderful"* and we can only agree with them.

Her acting was probably just as good as anything that can be seen in a first class opera house in Europe or the States. Her singing was a revelation to the Shanghai public; we all knew that Mrs. Isenman possessed a fine voice but that she could sing such a dramatic part with such freshness and beautiful interpretation, was as we have said above, nothing short of a revelation.

Mrs. Isenman was nervous in the first act but from what we hear, all performers were under a nervous strain as they all feared Mr. Speelman's throat trouble might cause a breakdown. In the second act, Tosca was grand; what perfect phrasing, fine singing and delightful acting! Both Mrs. Isenman and Mr. Meyer gave a display of singing and acting in the second half of this act, that could only be expected in a first class opera house.

In the third act, Mrs. Isenman was still better; she apparently felt that Mr. Speelman was in perfect voice and that a breakdown was out of question; both singers were here at their best. Mrs. Isenman's acting when she finds that Mario's shooting was not a mock trial but reality, was a gem.

Putting everything in a nutshell: A most wonderful performance; who could believe they were all amateurs! Surely many a professional company could be glad to possess such an ensemble.

Mme. de Revers, Cav. de Rossi and M. de Luca all did excellent work. Sig. Papini painted fine scenery and M. de Fourcauld in an efficient manner looked after the stage setting. Various of our amateurs assisted the orchestra.

And last though not least, a word of appreciation to Maestro Alberti. What hard work he has put in with principals, chorus and orchestra! On two occasions when the orchestra got tangled, he showed his masterhand by unravelling the situation without the public even grasping there was anything wrong. I hear that the principals are raving about him and this is perhaps the best compliment that can be given to him.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.		
Kaga Maru	.....	Nov. 21
Kamakura Maru	.....	Dec. 14
For Liverpool		
Hirano Maru	.....	Nov. 17
Tamba Maru	.....	Dec. 29
For New York		
Matoppo	.....	Dec. 8
For San Francisco		
Colombia	.....	Jan. 3
Jutlandia	.....	Dec. 23
Korea Maru	.....	Dec. 22
Siberia Maru	.....	Jan. 7
For Tacoma		
Hawaii Maru	.....	Dec. 29
Javary	.....	Jan. 2
Mexico Maru	.....	Dec. 21
For Seattle		
Grayson	.....	Nov. 1

Shipping Items

The J.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The H.O. s.s. Tehhsing left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The J.-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The J.-C. s.s. Wingsang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tday.

The J.-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The H.O. s.s. Changon will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Taiung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

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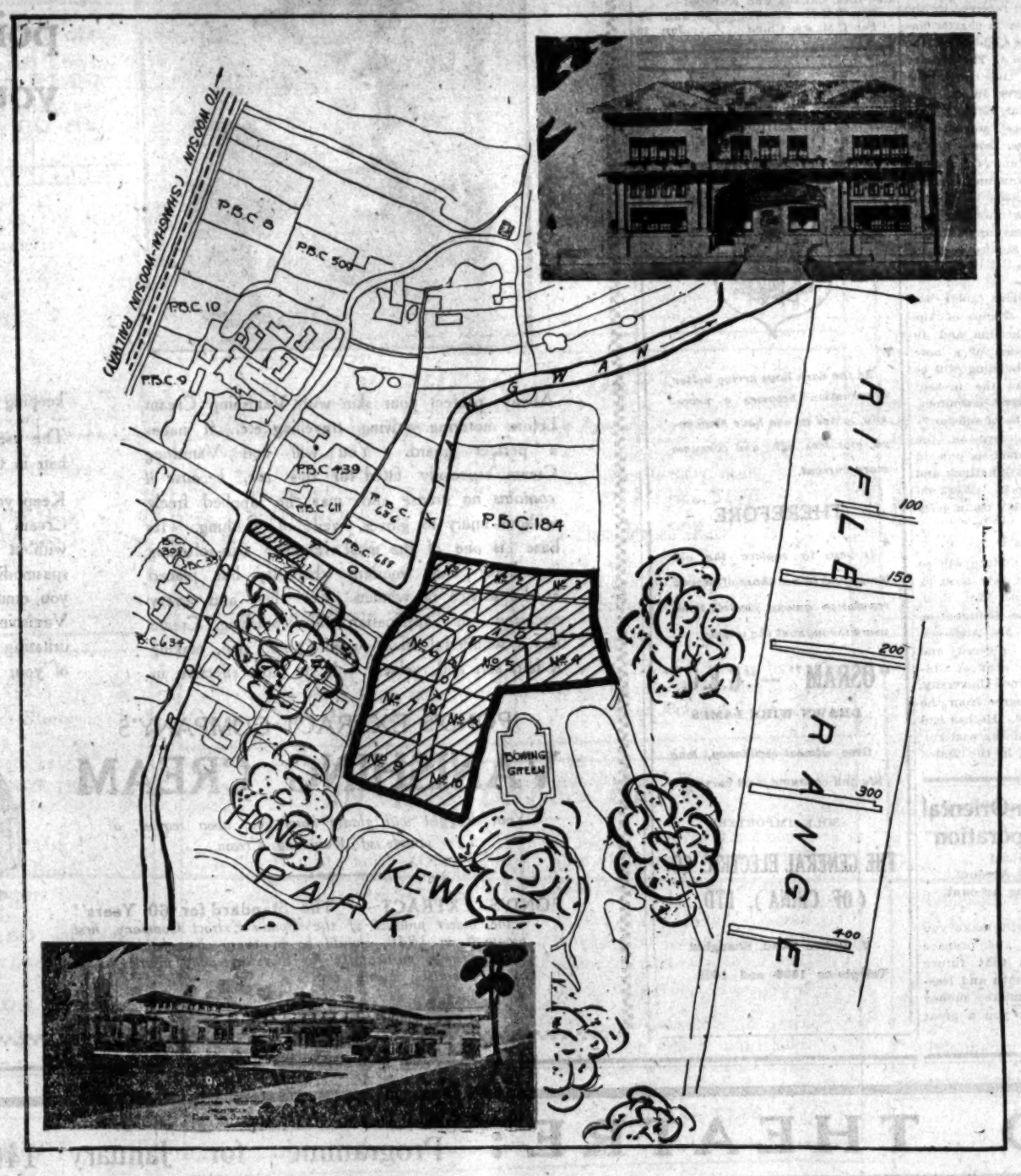

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SHANTUNG GENERAL WON'T FIGHT SOUTH

Ordered To Kiangsi, He Stops At Pukow And Gives Ear To Li Shun

From Our Own Correspondent

Nanking, Jan. 12.—Chang Hui-chi has ordered Gen. Sz Chung-ping of Yuchowfu to proceed with his division to Kiangsi via Pukow. General Sz has dispatched some 2,000 men as far as Chuchow on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway some 20 miles from Pukow, but does not seem disposed to have his men continue their journey.

General Feng Yu-hsiang is in command of a mixed brigade stationed at Pukow. He was ordered by the Government some two months ago to proceed to Fukien to assist Tuchun Li Hao-chi, but being in sympathy with General Li Shun, he is now waiting developments. General Feng is a man of modern training and is unlikely to carry out the orders of Tuchuns Chang Hui-chi and Tsao Kun.

General Chi, the Occupation Commissioner at Nanking, is said to be a pro-Tuan man who has been influenced by the present Minister of War to oppose Li Shun with the promise that he will be made Tuchun of Kiangsu in event Li is driven from power.

It is reliably reported that a restoration movement is again considered likely. Tuan Chih-kwei and many of the northern Tuchuns are implicated. The latest is that the Emperor Hsuan-tung will be made hereditary President as this will avoid the necessity of having the recognition of foreign powers of a new form of Government. Tsao Ju-lin and Lu Tsung-yu are strongly supporting this move.

The Molingkwan mining concession is again being discussed in Peking. General Hsu Shuh-chen has recently been in consultation with General Lu Yung-hsian and Tuchun Yang Shan-teh with the view of gaining their approval to a further loan secured by this valuable property.

The dismissal of Tuchuns Li Shun of Kiangsu and Chen Kwan-yuan of Kiangsi is demanded by the Tientsin Military conference, according to Chinese reports. A similar demand was made by Tuchun Ni Shih-chung of Anhui, who suggested the appointment of General Lu Yung-hsian, the local Defence Commissioner, as Tuchun of Chekiang and the transference of Tuchun Yang Shan-teh of Chekiang to the Kiangsu Governorship. He also proposed to replace Chen with General Chang Chin-yao of Honan.

General Lu Yung-hsian has telegraphed an urgent request for an explanation of the Government's policy on the proposed establishment of a provisional government and the convention of an extraordinary session of Parliament in Nanking. These measures, it is understood, have been unofficially sanctioned by Tuchun Li Shun. The session of Parliament will be called at the time when the provincial assembly meets.

At a banquet given by the President to more than 500 high officials in Peking Thursday, the Chief Executive stated that the leaders of the Southwest are too hot-headed and he now finds it necessary to resort to arms in order to moderate somewhat their attitude. He hopes that the union of the nation will be effected as soon as the Southwest has learned its lesson.

In a private message to the 16 militant Tuchuns and Military Commissioners, Premier Wang Shih-chen disapproved the suggestion to empower the National Council with the rights and obligations of the national legislature. Since his last attempt to resign, General Wang has refused to read the communications from the Tientsin conference, handing them directly to the office of the General staff for perusal. He declared that his term of office terminates on the day when war is declared on the South.

To demand the issuance of the mandate for the resumption of hostilities against the South is the object of the militant Tuchuns now. The second step will be the demand for the appointment of General Tuan Chi-jui as the successor of Premier Wang. Tuan will purposely refuse to accept, it is understood, so that President Feng will be alone in the political crisis. If, however, Feng refuses to issue the mandate, the militant faction, it is said, will treat him in the same way as it treated former President Li.

General Li Tien-chai, the rebellious Hupeh division commander, has occupied Singyangchow, a little distance from the Peking-Hankow Railway, which he expects to seize.

General Tien Chung-yu, garrison commissioner of Suiyuan, expressed his opposition to the suspension of the traffic over the Peking-Fengchen Railway on account of the plague.

Former President Li Yuan-hung refused to see former Ministers Wang Tah-hsieh and Ling Chang-ming, whom President Feng Kuo-chang delegated to see him Friday in an attempt to obtain his assistance in the present crisis.

Shanghai Baptist College Notes

Word has just been received by the College authorities that a charter has been granted to the College by the State of Virginia, U.S.A. The charter enables the College to confer the Bachelor of Arts degree on its graduates. When President White was in America last year, he started the movement which after some delays has resulted in the grant of a charter to the College. The announcement of the charter was made in College Chapel on Wednesday morning and was greeted with great applause by the members of the faculty and the student body.

Thirty thousand dollars (gold) has been contributed by friends of the College in North Carolina and in Chicago for the erection of a new dormitory. The new building will be more commodious than the present College and Seminary dormitory, Breaker Hall, and will be of substantially the same architecture as the Haskell Gymnasium which is now in process of construction. Shattuck and Hussey are the architects. Work on the building will probably begin early in the spring.

The Faculty of the College will be materially strengthened next term by the addition of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Anderson, who arrive in Shanghai on the China this week. Mr. Anderson is a graduate of Drake University and has had post-graduate work at Chicago University and Cornell University, getting his Master's Degree from the latter institution in 1916. He has had a wide experience in business, pastoral, and Y. M. C. A. work in the States and was for a time Instructor in Public Speaking at Cornell University. Mrs. Anderson has also had work at Cornell University and has had experience as a teacher of zoology in high schools in the States. Mr. Anderson will assist in the English Department of the College next term.

Professor Keibofer is recovering rapidly from his operation.

Today's Concert

The program for today's concert at the Town Hall, beginning at 4.30 p.m., will be as follows:

1. Overture "Cleopatra" .....Enna
2. "Petite Suite".....Cuthbert Nunn
   (a) Nocturne
   (b) La Poupee
   (c) Hollandaise
3. Suite "Namouna" .....Lalo
   (a) Danse Marocaine
   (b) Mazurka
   (c) Theme Varie
4. "Valse Triste" .....Sibelius
5. Selection "Mignon" .....Thomas

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Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Jan. 21
For U.S., Canada and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. Jan. 22
Per C.M. s.s. China .....Jan. 29

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18 VICTORIA CROSSES FOR DEEDS OF HEROISM

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 11.—The Gazette contains a list of eighteen recipients of Victoria Crosses, including seven Canadians, a New Zealander and an Indian. Four of the recipients were killed. The following are among the most striking stories:

Second - Lieutenant, temporary Lieutenant-Colonel, Philip Eric Brent, D.S.O., of the Leicester regiment: When during a heavy hostile attack the right wing of his command and the battalion on his right were forced back and the situation was critical owing to the confusion caused by the attack and the intense artillery bombardment, Lieutenant-Colonel Brent collected a reserve platoon of men from other Companies and various regimental details, organised them and led them to a counter-attack which was successful. Lieutenant-Colonel Brent's coolness and magnificent example resulted in the securing of an essentially important portion of the line. He was killed leading a charge, calling "Come on the Tigers."

Private James Robertson of the Canadians: When his platoon was held up by uncut wire and a machine-gun was causing many casualties, Private Robertson dashed to the opening, rushed the machine-gun and after a desperate struggle killed four of the crew and then turned the machine-gun on the remainder, who, overcome by the fierceness of his assault, ran towards their own lines. He then led his platoon to the final objective, where he selected an excellent position, got the gun into action and fired on the retreating enemy, who were now quite demoralised. Later, when two of our snipers were badly wounded before our trench, he went out and carried in one of them under very severe fire. He was killed as he returned with the second.

Acknowledgment

Among the calendars received for the new year is a handsome pocket note book covered with imitation leather binding and fitted with a pencil, which is given out by Messrs. Garner, Quelch and Co., local agents for Gordon and Co. brewers of th well known brand of Dry Gin of that name. Among the items of information given in the fore part of the booklet are calendars for the years 1918 and 1919 and also various other records of interest to sportsmen.

From Mr. F. W. Breaker, special agent for the B. J. Johnson Soap Company, makers of Palmolive soap, The China Press has received six handsome calendars which make beautiful posters as well as serve to mark the day.

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20 pieces. Colored Cashmere, all marked down. Worth buying
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3000 yards. Plain Colored Sateens, 30 inches wide. All colors in stock. Usually 65 cts. yard. ***Sale Price 55 cts. yard***

4 pieces. Gabadine, in Dark Blue, Saxe, Mauve and Khaki. 40 inches wide. Usual Price $2.50 yard
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The "Service" Self-filling Pen
Usual Price $2.50
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Usual Price $5.50
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Usual Price $6.50, 7.50 & 10.50
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The "Waverley" Pen
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The "Scribo" Style pen
Usual Price $1.00
Sale Price 75 cts.

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Usual Price $1.50
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600 only Colored Oxford Ties
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Sale Price 4 for 50 cts.

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72 pairs Grey Flannel Trousers
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Usual Price $2.75 dozen
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112 pairs "JASON" Cashmere Sox
Shot, Mercerised Cotton, Amethyst, Tan, Green, Navy, Saxe. Usual Price $1.45 pair
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500 Dinner Services
Strong White English semi-porcelain.
To be cleared at **$10.50** set for **6**
This offer cannot be repeated.

750 Tea Services
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To be cleared at **$3.75** set for **6**

1000 doz. White Cups and Saucers
Very strong quality.
Special Sale Price **$3.00** doz.

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Trimmed with good quality torchon. Usual Price $2.45, 5.95 and 2.00 **SALE PRICE $1.75, 3.75 and 1.40**

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Trimmed with val or torchon lace to clear at **$1.00** only

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Size 4 by 2 ft. Usually **$27.50** each
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6 Black and Brass Cots
With sliding sides. Size 4½ by 2½ feet.
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VENICE IS NOW SAFE FROM ALL SHELLING BY AUSTRIAN GUNS

Flooded Piave And Italian Army And Navy Keep Them Out Of Range

BUT EVACUATION GOES ON

U. S. Consul Carroll A Big Factor In Shifting The City's Industries

By Wythe Williams

Venice, December 3.—Once more the German plan has failed. The chances are becoming remoter every hour that Venice ever will fall into the enemy's hands. As in the case of Paris, of Calais, and of Verdun, the invader has been stopped at the very threshold. Ten days ago the fact of stopping him seemed outside the bounds of possibility.

When I arrived three days ago, after twenty-two hours on the train from Milan—a trip that usually takes seven—the situation was still touch and go. Every one here had means of escape by water planned and ready. Today, although it is too soon to talk with certainty, there is a distinct feeling of relief. Even the thunder of the guns sounds fainter, although the enemy in considerable force remains only fourteen miles away.

I entered the city on the personal invitation of the Chief Admiral of the Italian Navy, who planned the defenses of the city and is directing the operations on this end of the line. He has given me a close-up view of his work, and I am the only correspondent who has been able to reach the mouth of the Piave, where both the Italian and Austrian lines on either side of the narrow steam end on the beach of the Adriatic.

I talked with the Admiral several times, and found him one of the few commanders of highest rank I have met in the course of thewar who has made a careful study of the role public opinion must play to bring about an allied victory. He said to me:

"I consider the press the first fighting army of the Allies—quite as important as either the army or the navy."

By Boat To The Piave Front

With an officer the Admiral appointed as my guide I left Venice in a motor launch before dawn for a trip through the lagoon country down to the Piave line. A brief cable message cannot adequately tell the wonderful story of the fighting there as he told me of it and as I saw it. Although both lines actually end at the mouth of the Piave, the enemy succeeded in crossing the river a short distance inland, where he continued onward toward the city until stopped at a narrow canal, where there were no natural defenses whatever. There the Italians, few in number and without artillery, turned in desperation and threw the Austrians back literally with their hands and bodies. It is a spot to be marked by a future monument, as one for tourists to go to and take off their hats.

For ten days and nights the Italians held there, while the surrounding lagoon country was being flooded and while the harbor guns and men were being rushed up. Every boat in Venice was pressed into service. Big cannon and little were piled into fishing boats and barges—even gondolas were prepared to carry up food and other supplies.

Meanwhile the Austrian fleet of two cruisers and seven destroyers came from Pola to destroy the land batteries at the mouth of the Piave, which held up their army at that point. Two tiny Italian motor launches, with two torpedoes each, made for the cruisers, which turned and fled. The motor launches then, surrounded by enemy destroyers, scurried for safety, luring the destroyers with them until they brought them within range of the big shore guns. That was the finish of Austria's naval aid to her army.

In our motor boat we scouted through every canal and lagoon, often quite close and in full view of the enemy. The countryside is as flat as Flanders, and there has been no time or opportunity for either army to develop any system of camouflage. Everything is in plain view.—Several times we could see the Austrians in their lines. In fact, there was so much visibility on both sides that desultory sniping seemed out of fashion. So we took chances that on other battle fronts would have brought bullets whistling about our heads.

Austrians Cannot Shell Venice

Naturally, I cannot give details of the defensive system, but I am permitted to say that the present condition of the ground behind the Austrians will probably prevent their bringing up heavy guns that would put the city within range.

Coming up from the mouth of the river, we visited the trenches at the point where the Austrian lines still cross the river. There the Italians now command the situation with many nests of American machine guns that can rake the river banks if reinforcements try to cross. As a matter of fact, on that entire end of the line the Austrians are hanging on to a very precarious footing from which they are likely to retire speedily the moment the Italian signal is given.

In Venice itself the work of evacuation continues, largely under the leadership of the American Consul, B. Harvey Carroll, Jr., working under the direction of the naval authorities and with a civil committee. Mr. Carroll arose to the difficult and most desperate situation in a really wonderful manner, showing the Italians what American organization amounts to in such fashion as it has never been demonstrated to them before. He is not only aiding to get the population away, but also the industries of the city, moving out colonies of workers with their tools at a great rate. They cannot remain where they are for the reason that the front is so close that an enemy coup de main might at any time bring the enemy perilously near. Also the shops have gradually closed, a majority now being boarded up, and manufacturing plants cannot attempt to operate on so dangerous a tenure.

The banks accept no money; drafts cannot be cashed; there is no basis of exchange, and traffic and all business is at a standstill. The source of the food supply, which was from the upper provinces, is now greatly restricted, and the railroad serving the city and running parallel to the battle front might be cut suddenly, and in any case must be used first for the army.

Consul Carroll's Excellent Work

Mr. Carroll began work with a fund of $400. Since then he has received about $30,000 more from the American Red Cross at Rome. About 12,000 persons have already left and about 50,000 will follow. As Mr. Carroll expresses the situation, "they are going out, not like chaff driven by the wind, but like bees swarming from a hive to make a new hive." He has established headquarters for this temporary new Venice at a town on the coast of the Adriatic, well beyond any possible danger from an invading army. But the enemy, with his customary feelings in such matters, sent his airplanes out a couple of nights ago to bombard the refugee posts. Nevertheless no damage was done, and the refugees are already being organised down there into a self-sustaining, producing force. All the working units have been kept intact, so that the exodus from Venice stands unique in the list of war evacuations in that it has not become a dead weight for charity.

There are now nearly a million and a half refugees in Italy—scattered through the land, where every ounce of food for Winter was already apportioned. Every town and village of Italy has more than a saturated solution of refugees. So when the exodus from Venice began by thousands the Mayors and Syndics in the surrounding territory were filled with alarm. But this was all changed when the Venetian plan became known, and it is a model for the future, if in the future it shall ever again be necessary.

Mr. Carroll has been spending days and nights along the line, getting his people to safety and at work. All his clerks are stationed at different places, so he has the entire work of the Consulate to do single-handed. I found him there the day I arrived, alone except for his pet Persian cat, and just preparing to depart by motor.

Then the situation was such that whenever Mr. Carroll left Venice he was not sure he would be able to get back. He made plans for my exit in case of necessity, and his final request was that "if anything happens you come to the Consulate, get Fuzzy, and fake him out with you. He is too good a cat for the Austrians." But Mr. Carroll turned up again, reporting that he had been able to establish a large hospital at his new Venice, while the empty hotels and cottages at the small health resorts adjacent had been turned over to him by the authorities. His work of evacuation has naturally been with the working classes and he also has a special fund for the poorer classes. He has sent scores from the city to relatives or to work. All the refugees from the invaded districts who entered the city have been cared for, and a station has been established in the north to feed them, also to care for the wounded.

Carroll Wants 30,000 Blankets

America should be proud to know she has such a man as Mr. Carroll so completely on the job at such an hour. I asked him today what he wanted most and said that I would send his requests by cable. He replied:

"I want most what money cannot buy. I have plenty of money, but I want food and blankets. I need 30,000 blankets, and there are not so many available in all Italy. Today I sent a boat out, and, failing to find wool, I bought silk blankets of gay colors, so my people went off looking like a band of Comanche Indians."

I have learned that there is a supply of blankets in the hands of our Red Cross in France which should be sent here quickly, and a request should be made that the French authorities facilitate its transit across the frontier.

As to the appearance of the city itself, there has been a perfect Sabbath calm, even when nearly every one of the class that always has railway fare got out as quickly as possible. As in other places, this class is divided into two parts. One part remains, and will remain, whatever happens, and would prefer to see the city destroyed rather than given over to the enemy. The others who fled are now petitioning that the city be defended. Inasmuch as the defense has been so successful, it probably will not be necessary to decide matters more definitely and closer up. Had not the lines held just where they did, had the enemy succeeded in penetrating along the dry ground only a few miles further to a place where he could have brought up his heavy guns, then any defense would have meant the complete destruction of the most wonderful city in the whole world, the only place where God and man have ever collaborated without man messing up the work.

For the enemy has no illusions on the subject of destruction—no illusions whatever. As at the time of my visit here three months ago, we are now having a full moon, but to date the enemy has been too busy to attack the city from the air.

Last night I had dinner with Admiral Thaon de Revel, and, afterward he walked back with me along the canal to my hotel. He discussed his problem freely—the problem of the Adriatic, which if the allied naval powers discover in the same fashion that the allied armies have now discovered the Italian front, may bring the war to a speedier conclusion. Austria on land and sea is the weak spot of the Central Empires, but not weak enough for Italy to break alone. The Admiral promised an interview on this matter later. I can only say now that from everything he told me of the present situation I am convinced that the part of the line held by the Italian Navy will never break, and that the City of Venice is saved to the Allies and to civilisation.

Sicilians Saved The Day

Rome, December 3, (Delayed.)—A dispatch from Italian Headquarters says:

"From the hill where I stood, accompanied by an Italian officer of the General Staff, I could see on the north the far-stretching barrier of mountains separating the Brenta and Piave basins. On the east was the white line of the bed of the Piave, which even in this season contains more pebbles than water. On both sides stretches an interminable plain, diversified by scattered hamlets and clumps of evergreen trees. Big Italian Capronis, accompanied by rapid hawk-like chasers, rise above us on their missions of scouting or bombarding the enemy positions. Austro-German Aviatiks, Albatrosses and Taubes rise in response, circling, wheeling and striving to get above their adversaries. Both the Italian and enemy anti-aircraft batteries open fire, and suddenly the whole sky is dotted with puffs of shrapnel smoke.

"Near this point a German Taube fell headlong. The Captain who commanded the battery which brought it down rushed to the spot to make the enemy aviators prisoners and take possession of the machine; but the latter was entirely smashed, while the pilot alone survived. He lifted his hands in token of surrender and said in perfect Italian: 'Save me, boys!' He was so gravely injured that he died before reaching the first aid station. The remnants of his airplane, the Mercedes motor, machine gun and other instruments were taken to camp.

"From this hill we motored to the slopes of the Alps, where we met a brigade, almost entirely composed of Sicilians, who had just performed one of the most brilliant feats of the war. In the last attack the enemy opened an infernal fire, covering the rearguards and the few houses in that sector with a hail of big-calibre shells, those of the big naval guns being distinguishable. The defensive line of trenches no longer existed, and the greater part of the soldiers who had been defending them were buried by the tempest of projectiles. After four hours of bombardment, the Kaiser-jager dashed against the few survivors, almost surrounding them. The situation of those officers and soldiers was desperate, all their communications having been interrupted.

"The Italian Brigadier General commanding that sector, guessing where the line had been broken, gathered all obtainable reinforcements and sent them to the help of their companions. The Sicilians and Alpini went at the enemy regardless of the barrier of fire which they had to pass. Their comrades were fighting doggedly and desperately. A Lieutenant from Palermo discharged his quick-firing pistol until it was empty, but was finally overwhelmed and captured. Two of his men, however, attacked his captors with their daggers and killed them, releasing their officer.

"A Major from Caltanissetta, seeing that the situation was still critical, called his Sicilians and a contingent Alpini for another attack. After a bitter struggle lasting half an hour the positions were reconquered and the Major could send a messenger to his superior with the report: 'The positions have been bravely reconquered. Viva Italia!'"

Hangchow Christian College Notes

China Press Correspondence

Hangchow, January 9.—At the preliminary conference of representatives from Nanking University, Soochow University, Shanghai Baptist College, and Hangchow Christian College, held at Shanghai last week, at the suggestion of Nanking University, it was decided to hold a second conference on February 8 in Shanghai, to decide the future development and relation of these four institutions. At this conference, each institution will be represented by its President and two members from each supporting mission.

* * *

On Saturday, January 5, the Senior Class of the College gave a reception to the student body and members of the Faculty. An entertaining program was carried out by the hosts, and refreshments were served.

* * *

Mr. Sidney D. Gamble, of Pasadena, Cal., spoke at the Y.M.C.A. meeting Sunday evening, telling of his experiences in flood relief work in the North. He also spoke at Chapel Monday morning, emphasizing the growth of the college since his previous visit to Hangchow eight years ago.

* * *

The college community was saddened this week by the death on January 7, of Mr. H. Castle, after a sudden attack of pneumonia. Mrs. Castle was the wife of Rev. Harry Castle, of the Church Missionary Society; they had been stationed at Tunglu, on the Chien Tang River. They had lived in one of the college houses this fall and had taken an active part in the life of the community. The funeral was held at the home of President Stuart, on January 9, the services being conducted by Dr. J. Leighton Stuart and Rev. Lacy Moffat.

He turned night into day —Edison.

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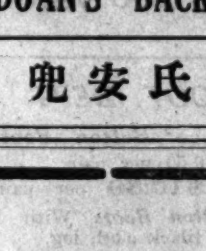
"WHY AM I ILL?"



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HOW TO TELL.—Does every cold affect your back, and cause a feeling of chilliness, followed by disturbance of the kidney action? Does the use of spirits or tea or beer excite the kidneys? Are you easily worried and annoyed over trifles? Are the feet and hands cold? Circulation bad? Do the feet and legs swell? Is there a puffiness under the eyes? Do you have rheumatism, poor eyesight, headaches and backaches? Is there gravel, or any unnatural action of the kidneys?

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WARNS THE ALLIES OF VON HERTLING'S CRAFT

Swiss Observer Says He Was Chosen To Influence Entente Catholics

A 'JUNKER OF JUNKERS'

Unlikely To Make Concessions To Democracy That Are Not Forced Upon Him

By Julian Grande

Berne, November 7.—In England and, I fear, also in the United States there is still a tendency to overestimate the strength and influence of the more liberal elements in Germany and to underestimate the power of the Pan Germans and annexationists generally. None of the Allies should be under any delusions on this subject. The German war party, which has never been weak, is now stronger than ever, while the weakness of German democracy has seldom been more manifest than now. Moreover, it must not be forgotten that, although the German and pro-war party in Austria, and even in Hungary, may not be very numerous, it is nevertheless very influential; while of late that faithful henchman of the Hohenzollerns, Count Tisza, has been raising his head again, and it is actually rumored that he may one day return to power.

In Germany, as every one ought thoroughly to realise, Count zu Reventlow is not merely a voice crying in the wilderness. On the contrary, he and those who think as he does represent what is, on the whole, the most powerful party in the country; and the confusion in Russia and the Italian retreat from the Isonzo have, of course, strengthened them still further and made it easier for them to insist on what they call the necessity of Germany's keeping Belgium under her domination. The quite recently formed German Patriotic Party is much more important than most people in allied countries yet realise; and the significant fact must never be forgotten that it is strongly backed by the General Staff. The Pan Germans, the Patriotic Party, and the annexationists generally have succeeded in creating a state of feeling in Germany today with which the new Chancellor, Count von Hertling, must reckon, whether he will or no.

In point of fact, what the Germans are now really preparing the ground for is a second war for Belgium. That is, they are determined so to influence public opinion that it will ultimately become convinced of the necessity of Germany's keeping Belgium. Although the German ruling class probably does not really believe that it is possible to hold Belgium, nevertheless its members think it desirable to continue this agitation vigorously, so that, should a peace conference take place which Germany is allowed to attend, they may be able to pretend that she wants something in exchange for Belgium.

As the few genuine German Social Democrats avow, the dominant and most powerful classes in Germany are now working not for a society of nations but to discover pretexts for fresh wars; not for the federation of the world, but for increased competition in armaments; not for international conciliation, but for stimulating hatred between nation and nation; not for the liberation of Europe and the world from Prussian militarism, but for the increase of the burden weighing upon Europe and the world. What the Junker Party now hopes is that, with Count von Hertling in power, a certain number of people in allied countries may be converted to a peace based on "understanding" and to general renunciation of war indemnities—those war indemnities which Germany so richly deserves to pay and is so particularly anxious not to pay.

If the Allies could be misled into favoring such a peace, and if the more moderate elements in Germany succeeded in getting the better of the war party, what would the result be? Undoubtedly that the pro-annexation parties in Germany would begin an agitation on a vast scale, making the utmost of the prevailing distress and accusing the Government and the more liberal parties of having betrayed the country. This would enable them to strengthen militarism still more and prepare for another "merry war."

The Junker Party, however, is not exactly pleased that Germany has changed Chancellors again so soon, for the German press, pulpit, universities, and schools have always been accustomed to point to France, with her frequent changes of Ministry, as an example of the disadvantages of republicanism and to cite Bismarck's long tenure of office as an instance of the benefits of monarchism. Michaelis, for four months the German Chancellor, was absolutely the only person in Germany who considered Michaelis fit to be Chancellor—at least so it was put by a German to a Swiss friend of mine. He has disappointed even his friends and patrons—Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff—who thought that he would be a useful nonentity, whereas, he proved a useless one.

As for his successor, he is as well known to the mass of the German people as Dr. Michaelis was little known. It is strange, however, to say the least, that almost on the very day of the celebration of the 400th anniversary of the Reformation an Evangelical German Chancellor should have had to leave office and a Roman Catholic leader of many years' standing should have entered it. After all, Germany is predominantly a Protestant country.

Now, Count von Hertling is 70 years old—that is, some ten years older than his two predecessors. As to his breadth of knowledge, his attainments, and his political experience there can be no more doubt than as to the cunning and craftiness of his character. Those who have come in contact with him assure me that he is a man in dealing with whom it is impossible to exercise too great caution, owing to his extreme subtlety and secretiveness. Von Hertling belongs to the Conservative (or Right) section of the Roman Catholic Center Party, in other words, he is a Junker of the Junkers, and an opponent of Erzberger, whom, by the way, the Kreuzzeitung recently threatened with lynch law.

In he best informed quarters in Germany it is asserted that the new Chancellor was put in power not so much on account of his unquestionable ability as in the hope of his being able to influence the Roman Catholics of the Entente, and of his being able also to incline the Vatican to do what Germany desired. That he will make some concession to German democratic tendencies may be regarded as certain, but only so much as he thinks inevitable.

In brief, the change of Chancellors is an advance from the point of view of German home politics, since for the first time in the history of the German Empire a German Chancellor has had to go because the majority of the Reichstag was against him, and for the first time also a Chancellor has been elected after ascertaining the desires of that majority. But—and it is a very important but—this could scarcely have happened had not the Pan Germans and annexationists been against Michaelis and in favor of Von Hertling. The new Chancellor's foreign policy, at any rate ostensibly, may be said to be based on conciliation and the Papal note—in other words, to aim at Belgium being given up—but at German spheres of influence in the East being enlarged and German influence being extended over Poland, and possibly Servia, as well as Courland and Lithuania—in short, a species of Naumann's Central Europe Catholicised.

We have now to await events, for it is, after all, not Count von Hertling who will rule Germany, but a certain clique of Junkers behind the German Emperor, and upon their approval or disapproval all the new Chancellor's policy and his tenure of office will depend. The Allies, however, must increase and never relax their vigilance, for as time proceeds Germany's plots become more deeply laid, more ingenious, and often more difficult of detection. She knows that, despite the invasion of Italy, the war is lost for her, and she wants to bring it to a violent and sudden conclusion before she begins to feel the steady, quiet pressure from America, which she dreads above all.

AUSTRALIAN PLAN TO ORGANISE INDUSTRY

Melbourne, Australia—Mr. Hughes, at a luncheon given by the New South Wales Chambers of Manufacture and Commerce, announced a scheme to organise industry for the war and for post-war purposes. He said that the broad outlines were:

1.—An association representing each primary and secondary industry, composed of all producers or manufacturers of industry forming themselves into an association.

2.—A general council of commerce and industry composed of representatives from various associations.

3.—A department of commerce and industry, and a Minister for Commerce and Industry.

A first-class business man will be appointed as permanent head of this department. There will be joined with him other experts representing primary and secondary industries.

4.—A Science and Industry Bureau, placed on a permanent basis and thoroughly equipped and staffed, will be an integral part of the organisation and at the disposal of the Department of Commerce and Industry and of the various industrial associations.

5.—Trade representatives will be appointed in the principal overseas markets.

Proceeding, Mr. Hughes said the expenditure involved would be between £250,000 and £500,000 annually. There would be no difficulty in finding the money, as the scheme was national and backed not only by the Commonwealth, but also by every industry. Organisation had enabled Australia to dispose of wheat, wool, butter, metals and other products valued at nearly £100,000,000. Australia was spending £80,000,000 annually on the war, the greater portion of which was borrowed in the Commonwealth. Most of them were living on this money now, to which fact was due their prosperity and not the selling of goods to Great Britain. Unless they took heed there would be a bitter day of reckoning. They must organise. The necessity for organisation now was generally admitted. It was no exaggeration to say, as things were going, that in another 10 years organised Germany would have wrested the trade supremacy of the world from the hands of unorganised Britain, have reduced Russia and Italy to economic servitude, and bestridden the commercial world like a Colossus. Destiny had now given them a great opportunity. They had had time to realise how narrow was their escape from economic vassalage, and had witnessed wonders and miracles achieved by Great Britain through organisation for war. It was not too much to say that a decisive victory by the Empire and its allies would be an almost barren thing, unless, before the day of victory, an organisation for a new order, economic, social and political, were firmly established.

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When a girl's blood is deficient in these red corpuscles, she not only becomes pale, but her body is undernourished, her weight is usually reduced, and as her nerves share in the general starvation, some form of nervousness follows. When the blood is improved in quality the tissues are better nourished and all the functions of the body are better performed.

When the blood lacks red corpuscles it is a scientific fact that a course of treatment with Dr. Williams' pink pills will cause them to increase. This can be demonstrated by a microscopic examination and anyone can prove it by looking in a mirror, for an increase in red blood shows quickly in the checks and lips and especially in the lining membranes of the eyelids.

"Plain Talks" is a booklet, full of useful information for every mother and every growing girl. It will be sent free if you address a post card asking for a copy to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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BIRTH

CORBETT: Born to Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Corbett, a daughter, Harriet Kenny, at Changsha, December 30, 1917. 16511

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—First Sunday after the Epiphany. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Mattins and Sermon; Preacher, The Dean. 3 p.m., Children's Service. 6 p.m., Evensong, followed by the Dean's first lecture on the Epistle to the Romans.

Bubbling Well Chapel.—8 a.m. Holy Communion.

St. Andrew's Church.—10.30 a.m., Mattins and Sermon; Preacher, The Chaplain. 6 p.m., Evensong.

Union Church.—11 a.m., Preacher, Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A. Subject: Redemption; Chant 107; Anthem, "From the rising of the sun" (Ouseley); Hymns 168, 273, 482. 12 noon, Holy Communion; Hymns 443, 497. 6 p.m., Preacher, Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A. Subject: Jerusalem; Chant 14; Anthem: "They that wait upon the Lord" (Elvey). Hymns: 229, 432, 435 Part 3.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher: The Rev. M. H. Throop, M.A.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads.)—The services in the above will be conducted as follows:—Morning, 11 a.m. by Rev. S. I. Woodbridge, D.D. Evening, 6 p.m. by Mr. W. F. Gilmer.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m., Subject: "Sacrament." Sunday School 10 a.m. Wednesday evening 6 p.m. Reading Room, 21 Nanking Road, Room 71, daily 10.30 to 12.30.

American Song Service.—Judge Charles S. Lobingier, of the United States Court for China, will address the American Song Service at the Palace Hotel this afternoon, at 4.30 o'clock, on the subject of "Jerusalem Delivered." Mr. Francis Gill of the American School will sing. The following Sunday Mr. Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, will address the Song Service.

The Future Of Palestine

World Significance Of The British Occupation Of Jerusalem And The Limitations Of The Zionist Movement

By Henry Morgenthau

(*Former U. S. Minister To Turkey*)

THE fall of Jerusalem, its recapture by Christian forces after twelve centuries of almost uninterrupted Mohammedan rule, is surely an event of the greatest significance to us all. American Christians, and indeed Christians everywhere, will rejoice that the Holy Land, so well known to them through both the Old and New Testaments, has been restored to the civilised world.

I, with my co-religionists, rejoice not only as an American but as a cosmopolitan who recognises the fertile seeds of civilisation in all truly religious faith and experience. For the whole civilised world December 10, 1917, will be remembered as a day of profound historical interest, and, I hope also, of large meaning for the future.

During my recent visit to Palestine, I was greatly impressed by the progress made by the Jewish colonies. These colonies had developed under most adverse circumstances, and had demonstrated fully that, when real opportunity is given, the people of the Jewish faith can create most creditable self-governing units. With Palestine liberated from the curse of Turkish misgovernment, this work will go on with ever greater success. All Jews, both the Zionists and those of us who do not take part in the advocacy of the entire program of the Zionists, rejoice at the prospect which is now open. Many Jews will wish to settle in Palestine. Many others, as well as great numbers of Christians from all lands, will wish to visit the Holy Land, and there undertake studies in history and religion. Many of us hope that the Hebraic language and the elements of the Hebraic culture will develop there sufficiently to be again, in a new way, of genuine service to the moral and cultural life of the world.

But at this point I wish to sound a note a warning to my co-religionists on the one hand, and on the other strongly emphasise to all my American fellow-citizens that certain positive facts should not be overlooked at this time. I believe that the leaders of the Zionists have always perceived that it would be impossible to have all the Jews return to Palestine, and that the others who hold to that Utopia will soon be disillusioned. It is almost unnecessary to refer to the fact that it is economically impossible to settle 13,000,000 people upon the narrow and impoverished lands which were the ancient soil of our people. But this is not what I wish to enphasise chiefly. The fact that has vital significance to me, and, I believe, to a majority of those of my faith in America, is that we are 100 per cent Americans, and wish to remain so, irrespective of the fact that some of our blood is Jewish and some of our clay is German, Russian, or Polish. To us and our children America, too, is veritably a Holy Land.

It has been a great mission of the Jewish people, through their religious faith, to teach the whole Western world that there is one God. The great moral and spiritual mission of the American people, in my opinion, is to teach the world that there must be one brotherhood of humanity. I hold that it has been nothing short of providential in the history of the human race to have had America preserved as an undeveloped continent until this later period. We are making it the experimental station for the intergrafting of various peoples. The ideal of America is, through freedom and equal opportunity, to permit the complete physical, intellectual, and spiritual development of all our citizens. The American people are not the descendants of the original English, French, Dutch or Spanish settlers. The American people today are composed of every inhabitant within our borders who loyally supports the principles which form the root of our national life and well-being. To me it seems clear that the principles embodied in the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, the laws and, above all, in the moral attitude of mind which marks the true American, require much of us.

Above all they require mutual service, equally as regards the highest as well as the less important goods of life, and, high above all, complete toleration and mutual respect. These are the veritable foundations of human brotherhood. This is America's fundamental contribution to the world's civilisation. It is not essential in this connection, even if space permitted, for me to indicate and emphasise the part which the Hebraic laws, Hebraic morals, and the Hebraic religion, through the Old and the New Testament, have had upon the American mind and the American soul. I leave that to the historian. I am here referring to the present and the future, rather than to the past.

We have now come to a great crisis in the history of the world. The essential thing for us is to fight for universal peace as a basis for a practical world brotherhood. This great result is not only possible, it is necessary if civilisation is to endure. Let me ask my co-religionists, face to face and heart to heart, how many of you would be willing to forswear the great duty we have here and the great task which history gives us of being true, real, unalloyed American citizens in this time of resplendent ideals and momentous deeds, in order to devote your entire lives to the upbuilding of Hebraic institutions in Palestine? I, for one, do not see that it is at all necessary to ignore the lesser in order to serve the greater purpose. But let me repeat most emphatically, we Jews, in America, are Jews in religion and Americans in nationality. It is through America and her institutions that we shall work out our part in bringing better ideals and morals and sounder principles of policy to the whole world. Likewise the Jews of the British Empire, that is probably 99 per cent of them, have not the slightest intention of deserting their British fellow-citizens. The same holds good as to France and Italy. If Russia maintains, as we all hope and pray that she may maintain, a republican form of government in which the elements of liberty are saved to her people, the Jews of Russia will very soon come to feel the same fellowship with all their Russian neighbors that we now have as regards our fellow-Americans.

And yet Zionism is more than a mere dream. Its theories, upon which

(Continued on Page 11)

Where Americans Fight In France, And Why

Pershing's Men In Trenches Facing Lorraine—Military History Of Area Which Was Scene Of Great Battles In 1914

By Walter Littlefield

IT is no longer a secret that the first American troops in the trenches of Europe are fighting on that part of the battle front facing toward German Lorraine. That the troops under General Pershing were finishing their intensive training in the trenches "of a quiet sector on the French front" was announced as early as October 27. The Germans, simultaneously with the announcement of their retirement in Aisne to the north of the Ailette, boasted on November 2, that they had captured some "North Americans" in the neighborhood of the Marne Canal. Since then scouting parties of Americans have come in contact with the enemy, raids and artillery duels have been indulged in, and casualties have been suffered on both sides.

The information as to where these actions took place has been passed by the censors of three of the Allies. The question now is, will the American troops, who are finishing their intensive training on this sector, later occupy the front hereabout and independently develop it against the enemy?

It is the only front through which war can be carried into the heart of Germany with all the strategic and moral advantage that this implies. So far Germany has viewed the conflict from her balcony, as it were. It is necessary that she be brought face to face with it in her home. Moreover, the German positions here give her command of the iron mines of the Bassin de Briey, which furnish her with 80 per cent of the steel used in her armaments, and without which, according to the expert opinion of Herr Schrödter, the Düsseldorf ironmaster, she could not carry on the war three months.

Another reason why the prospect should be inviting to the American military authority is because it has the approval of at least two of the foremost French strategist—the Commander in Chief in the field, General Pétain, and the man who fought here one of the bloodiest and most decisive battles of the war, General Castelnau. The former, in December, 1916, made an offensive on this front the quid pro quo of his receiving the supreme command, but had to give way to the politicians of Paris and London. And General Castelnau has never lost faith in its vulnerability to the Germans and to Germany, but has never been able to overcome obstruction to it from the same quarters.

Now, it may be presumed that the American authority is independent of such influences, and that, on account of the important position of the United States in the war, American troops are not to be used as the mere auxiliaries of either France or England. We are not particularly concerned with the war of attrition going on in Flanders and Aisne, for the re-establishment of Belgium as a buffer State between Great Britain and the German Empire, for the recovery of the invaded departments of France—contingencies which, many believe, can much more economically be settled with a beaten Germany at the peace congress than upon the battlefield—unless, indeed, this attrition brings the war nearer an end.

Free from all political and diplomatic bias, American troops are engaged in the war for the sole purpose of whipping Germany. How can they better perform this work than by carrying the war into the enemy's own country over the front that has the approval of a Pétain, of a Castelnau—the front of Lorraine?

It is not the purpose of this article to reveal why this terrain lying before the gap in the French barrier forts, Verdun-Toul and Epinal-Belfort, and flanked by the invulnerable Verdun in the northwest and the French positions in the Alsatian Vosges in the southeast, should so long have remained "a quiet sector on the French front." More than 40,000 dead Germans lie buried there, the flower of the army of the Crown Prince of Bavaria, and for twenty-eight days in August and September, 1914, five French army corps under Castelnau fought seven under the Crown Prince. But it may not be inappropriate to state why this great battle has been comparatively ignored except in the Bulletin des Armées.

The reason is simple: While it was in progress the great German advance on Paris was going on; it reached its climax simultaneously with the battle of the Marne, and its end came with the retreat of the Germans to the Aisne. These great operations diverted military as well as popular attention from the east to the west, and robbed the decisive contest for the mastery of Lorraine of its relative importance.

And after the apprehension of the German advance beyond the Marne and the exaltation of the subsequent retreat had subsided, it appeared that the main French movement had not been directed against Alsace, where it had come to nought after the capture of Mülhausen, but against the troops in Lorraine, where the fortunes and misfortunes of General Castelnau's army, concentrated around Nancy and Luneville, had made one of the most interesting pages of the war history, hitherto only officially recorded.

Castelnau himself possessed, and still possesses, a reputation second to none in the French Army. In August, 1914, when Joffre automatically, as Chief of the General Staff, took command of the armies in the field, it was Castelnau who became first his Chief of Staff, and was then sent to command the eastern armies. These armies, concentrated at Châlons, Nancy, Epinal, Langers, and Besancon, were kept at their full war strength in time of peace, and could be mobilised in a minimum period of time.

With the army in Alsace this sketch is not concerned, but with that on its left, which was under the personal direction of Castelnau. The latter consisted of the 9th, 11th, 15th, 16th and 20th Army Corps, with some reserve divisions and the 2nd Independent Cavalry Division. It has been authoritatively reported that its object was to invade the enemy's territory, not so much as to secure immediate, permanent occupation as to cause a rising among the population and thereby impede German recruiting, and perhaps increase the French. Nothing could be definitely planned until the result of the German operations through Belgium became known.

The operations of Castelnau were thus directed against the army of the Crown Prince of Bavaria concentrated south of Metz. They began brilliantly on August 14. On the 19th, they had reached the region of Saarburg (Sarrebourg) and Château Salins, respectively ten and five miles beyond the frontier, holding Desuze, Morhange, and Deine. On the 20th their success was stopped. The cause is to be found in the strong organisation of the region, in the power of the enemy's artillery, operating over a terrain which had been minutely surveyed, and finally in the default of certain units. On the 22nd, in spite of the splendid behavior of the 20th Army Corps of Nancy, Castelnau retired to what is known as the Grand Couronne, which is a quadrilateral plateau between the Moselle and the Marne-Rhine Canal on one side and the frontier on the other, extending from Pont a Mousson to beyond Nancy, and having an area of about 160 square miles. On the 23rd and 24th, the Crown Prince reinforced by three army corps, in the region of Lunéville, fifteen miles southeast of Nancy, forced the French to retire on the south. This retreat, however, was only transitory. On the 25th, after two vigorous counter-attacks, one from the south to the north and the other from the west to the east, the enemy was obliged to fall back. Then began the great battle of September 1-12. Henceforth, with some modifications made to the advantage of the French, the ground was to remain for more than three years "a quiet sector" until aroused from its lethargy by the sound of American guns.

Before presenting in detail what Castelnau did between August 14, and 25, 1914, it may be well to describe the terrain in all its topographical features, for the strategy which reposes in them is the same for the American troops today as it was for Castelnau then, although it is presumed that the tactics which now obtain are entirely different.

There are four main rivers and one canal separating French Lorraine into strategic parts of the utmost importance. First, there is the Moselle, which, ascending almost due south from the basin in which the great German intrenched camp of Metz is situated, takes a loop westward at the Forest of Haye to the French Fortress of Toul, and thence ascends east to Epinal. Further east the Meurthe flows into the Moselle, north of the Forest of Haye, and then ascends southeast through Lunéville to St. Die. Between the Moselle and the Meurthe is the Montague, which, having its source in several smaller streams in the neighborhood of Rambervilliers, flows northwest, eventually entering the Meurthe at Montague, at the outskirts of the Forest of Vitiromont. Then there is the Seille, which, rising in German Lorraine south of Saarburg, flows along the frontier northwest, almost parallel to the Moselle, but rapidly approaching it north of Pont a Mousson. All but the last named are crossed by the Marne-Rhine Canal from west to east.

Between Toul and Epinal is the gap of forty-odd miles known as the Trouée de Mirecourt. The route favored for an invasion of German territory after 1871 has been across Seille, and after besieging or masking the two great intrenched camps at Metz and Strassburg, to push on between them and strike the Rhine between Frankfurt and Mannheim. But the difficulties of such a procedure have increased with the years, for quite apart from the two huge German camps, each with a perimeter of forts ninety-seven kilometers in extent, there are the natural defenses of the country—undulating forests covered with groups of rocks and mounds.

On the right bank of the Moselle stretching southward to east of Nancy is a plateau called the Grand Couronne de Nancy, its surface covered with a number of hills which command the plain and the valley of the Seille to the east. This Grand Couronne starts at Pont a Mousson and is then carried south by the hill of St. Geneviève, over other hilly and wooded country, to the Plateau d'Amance, which lies in the center of the position overlooking the forest of Champenoux. The hills average about 1,200 feet, and rise very sheer from the low valley of the Seille and the forest land which abounds thereabout.

South of the Plateau d'Amence, however, along the line represented by the villages Réméréville, Courbessaux, and Drouville, to the Bois du Crêvic, the ground is much more open and less wooded, and there are no commanding heights such as those forming the Grand Couronne. There is one modifying exception to the prevailing open topography, however, where the most southern fringe of the great forest of Champenoux lies almost due east of Nancy, and between it and the Bois de Crévic, which lies on a plateau overlooking the Marne-Rhine Canal, there is a stretch of flat, open country with no natural obstacles of great strength. This low land is studded with villages and scattered hamlets, which played a very important part in the final duel between Castelnau and the Crown Prince of Bavaria.

The strategic topography of the German side of the frontier may be more conveniently described by following Castelnau's route. By August 14 his concentration was complete, and he took the offensive along the line Nancy-Lunéville. On that day his cavalry division crossed the Seille and drove in the German outposts, without, however, discovering the position of their main army. Complementary, his main army also advanced across the Grand Couronne from the west. Nothing but outpost troops of the enemy were encountered until the 17th, when several battalions of Bavarians were met on the Seille and driven back with serious casualties.

Then there came about the springing of two traps, made possible by the difficulty of taking observations due to the nature of the terrain. First Castelnau was tricked; then the Crown Prince of Bavaria. The French General imagined that he had encountered and defeated the enemy's main army on the banks of the Seille, so the next day, August 18, he divided his forces into two main groups, the right wing advancing toward Saarburg with the intention of masking any attempt at a sortie from Strassburg, while the left wing pushed on toward Château Salins and Mohange.

Now the position between Saarburg and Château Salins, twenty-five miles apart, is an ideal one for defense, and was held, unknown to Castelnau, by the main Bavarian army, supported by an immense amount of heavy artillery brought out from Metz. The French had at first only their "75s" and some howitzers of eight-inch calibre brought from the fortress of Toul. There was a general engagement, and, although the French artillery inflicted heavy losses on the enemy's infantry, his guns were beyond their reach. The French were forced back across the frontier, the gallant 20th Corps of Nancy guarding the rear, and thereby losing 20,000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners—the last being picked up in isolated bodies during the retreat which finally reached the prepared positions on the Grand Couronne.

Next came the second trap of the campaign—that sprung by Castelnau. On August 22, the Crown Prince, believing that his antagonist was in full retreat and being unaware of his prepared positions on the Grand Couronne, triumphantly entered Lunéville and pushed westward across the Meurthe toward the Moselle. There at Lunéville he assembled his staff and considered two courses: To attack the French on their front, and thereby add rout to the already supposed defeat and enter Nancy, or to flank the Grand Couronne south of Nancy and across the Moselle, thereby investing the French army in Nancy and Toul, and, having masked it there or forced it to capitulate, to form a junction with the army which was entering France through the Argonne beyond Verdun to the northwest.

He chose the latter and more ambitious plan. It presupposed the inability of Castelnau's army to inflict further serious injury; it imposed on the Bavarian the task of marching across the flank of this supposed defeated army. Joffre, who had hurried to the scene after he had decided on the great retreat in the northwest until he could meet the Germans with superior force, meanwhile told Castelnau that he must hold the Grand Couronne against frontal attack at all costs, or, if a flank movement were made by the enemy, prevent him from crossing the Moselle. Castelnau replied that not a German should set his foot upon the Grand Couronne—not a German should cross the Moselle. Castelnau kept his promise.

On August 25, the Germans were allowed to cross the Meurthe and the Montagne without opposition. Castelnau, at his headquarters at Neuves Maisons, a little village on the Moselle, southwest of Nancy, observed without fear the beginning of the Crown Prince's flank march across his front.

On the afternoon of the same day he sprang his trap; he ordered an attack along the whole front against the enemy's columns, stretched out on the march. In the immediate front of the Grand Couronne the French descended into the valley of the Seille, penetrated the forest of Champenoux, and drove back the German right across the frontier. South of the Forest of Champenoux, between it and the Marne-Rhine Canal, the Germans were stopped but not driven back, and south of Nancy they also held their positions.

On the night of the 25th the Bavarian staff again assembled at Lunéville and decided to strengthen the right at the expense of the left. The next day, after this maneuver had been carried out, the main bat-

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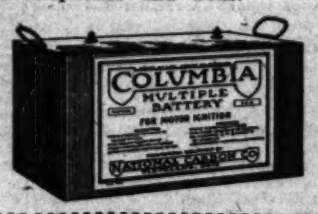

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

WILL YOU STOP YOUR MOANING AND BE ON YOUR DIGNITY AT THIS WEDDING-
BY GOLLY! I WISH THE KAISER HAD TO WEAR THESE SHOES!
DOESN'T THE BRIDE LOOK NATURAL!
WHILE THEY ARE SAYIN' GOOD-BYE TO THE BRIDE - I'LL GIVE ME FEET A LITTLE REST-
WASN'T IT A WONDERFUL WEDDING - THEY CERTAINLY THREW ENOUGH RICE AND THINGS AT THEM!
I HAD A WONDERFUL TIME - I MUST BE GOING-
WHY - MR. JIGGS - WHERE ARE YOUR SHOES?
SOME BODY THREW THEM AT THE BRIDE!

Where Americans Fight In France, And Why

(Continued from Page 10)

tle centered around the Bois de Crévic, which was finally captured by the French. On the night of the 26th, Joffre, satisfied with what had been accomplished—the Grand Couronne saved and the Moselle no longer in danger—ordered Castelnau to withdraw from the Seille and the Forest of Champenoux, and to fall back again on the impregnable Grand Couronne. This movement, a seeming retirement, nevertheless placed the French on the interior line, the German line stretching in a semicircle round their positions from the north of Pont à Mousson as far as Gerbeviller, seven miles south of Lunéville.

During the three following days little fighting occurred, both armies fortifying their positions by means of artillery—the Germans by bringing up more pieces from Metz, calibers 120, 150, and 220, which they placed to cover the French positions on the Grand Couronne. Against this terrible armament of more than 400 guns the French had only their "75s," a few howitzers of the eight-inch gauge, and fifty almost obsolete direct-fire, long-barreled ten-inch siege guns assembled from Toul

Having been balked from achieving his major plan and reaching the Moselle, the Crown Prince of Bavaria now attempted to carry out his minor one by smashing the French front on the Grand Couronne. From September to September 12, the great battle raged, with the Germans furiously attacking and the French remaining consistently on the defensive.

With their long-range pieces the Germans began a furious bombardment principally directed against the Plateau d'Amance, the capture of which might have led to the evacuation of the entire Grand Couronne. The French, however, in deep trenches beneath its crest suffered little, while the careful placing of their comparatively small number of guns presented a never-ending tactical enigma to the enemy, who tried in vain to locate their emplacements. In the north the Germans gained the height of Pont à Mousson and attempted to ascend the Moselle, but the valley, held only by a single regiment of French infantry, offered indomitable resistance. Twelve battalions of Saxon infantry were decimated there.

Having failed here—the attempt to turn the flank and rear of the French position at St. Genevieve—and at the Plateau d'Amance, the Germans attempted a series of frontal attacks on St. Geneviève from the Forêt de Facq. Not a German soldier ever set his foot on St. Geneviève. The attempt to take Landrement, on the further side of the same plateau, met with the same result.

At this point French military critics have observed that it is difficult to account for the fact that the Germans should have permitted themselves to be slaughtered in attempting to reach these heights, when the ground south of the Plateau d'Amance, as has already been pointed out, is much more open and less wooded and would have offered a comparatively easy approach to Nancy.

On September 6, the Crown Prince apparently discovered his mistake and shifted his attack, but not before a French Captain with a long roll of telephone wire had crept toward the German lines and had located many of their guns. Thus on the morning of the 7th, the Germans when they would have turned from the front and attacked the French right on easier ground found their emplacements on the former site under accurate fire from the French guns which they had not been able to locate.

The battle redoubled around the Bois de Crévie and the plateau east of it. Here the Germans on the 10th, concentrated every available gun; then their infantry, issuing from the Forêt d'Elneville and also from the valley of the canal, delivered assault after assault upon the wrecked trenches and finally carried them, thus for the first time placing the enemy on high ground in French Lorraine, for the altitude of the plateau covering the Bois de Crévie is nearly 1,000 feet.

But concealed behind the plateau were forty-eight French field guns; these at once opened upon the Bavarians above, who, fleeing into the Bosi de Crévie for shelter, were there cut to pieces by the French infantry. On the following day the plateau was recaptured, the Germans being driven back into the Forêt d'Elneville.

Meanwhile, the German attacks had grown weaker, and Castelnau issued orders for a counter-offensive from Dombasle, direction of Lunéville, and shelled the Bavarian headquarters at that place, thus threatening the enemy's left wing. Thereupon the Crown Prince, evidently owing to orders received from Berlin, began a general retirement, first on the 11th, falling back beyond the Muerthe, and then, when his left had been saved, abandoning his positions before the Grand Couronne and moving back across the Seille into German Lorraine. It is believed that the news of the defeat of the Marne greatly influenced this movement, for now the passing of the Trouée de Mirecourt could not possibly aid the Germans retreating from the Marne to the Aisne in the west.

Although Paris and France were saved by the battle of the Marne, that battle could never have been fought if the Crown Prince of Bavaria had defeated Castelnau and forced his way across the Moselle from Lorraine.

And now this front, after an almost unbroken silence of more than three years, is again claiming the importance it should never have been allowed to lose. To America it is trebly important as the scene of the first fighting of Pershing's men.

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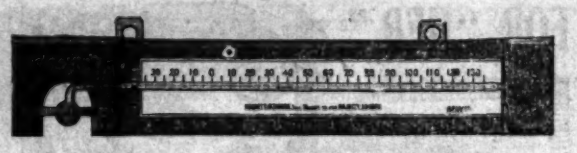

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The Future Of Palestine

(Continued from Page 10)

so much emphasis has been placed during the last generation, contain practical elements which are not above realisation. I have reflected much upon this matter and I have had the privilege of discussing it with leading Jews the world over. I most sincerely trust that those of my religious faith who are now imbued with this idea will not permit impracticable schemes to make impossible the realisation of the good that is in Zionism. The Jewish communities in Palestine should be given every opportunity for development. Some Jews now in America will wish to live there permanently; many others, who have not the slightest intention of surrendering their citizenship in the countries where their children are to live and work, will still wish to have a share in the preservation and development of a free, Jewish Palestine. But not only Jews are interested in Palestine; every truly educated and liberal-minded person in the world will wish to see the ancient Jewish culture given an opportunity for expression and growth. Furthermore, and this is what I beg my Jewish fellow religionists not to lose sight of for a moment, all Christendom, too, looks upon Palestine as the Holy Land, in which every believing Christian has a deep religious interest and a right to share. The thousands of Christians who will annually visit Palestine will wish to feel that they have a part in all the holy traditions which cluster about the sacred localities and the remaining monuments.

As regards the administration of Palestine, this phase of the subject does not seem to me to present any insurmountable difficulties. Under an international and inter-religious commission there could be a very large measure of self-government on the part of the local citizenship. The whole world is now moving away from the emphasis hitherto placed upon extreme nationalism. The forces of internationalism must be developed practically and systematically. What an error it would be, at the very time when the primary message to the world of the Jewish people and their religion should be one of peace, brotherhood and the international mind, to set up a limited nationalist State and thereby appear to create a physical boundary to their religious influence. Let us give the strictly Hebraic culture a better chance than this would imply. Let us permit it in its original form and purity to test out its strength with other religions amid twentieth century surroundings. Whatever value it may have for the world's civilisation will thus be fully realised. Meanwhile nothing should draw our attention from the infinitely greater opportunities of the age in which we live. After the many centuries of restrictions(persecutions and cruelties suffered by our people we are at last sharing the blessings of freedom and of universal fellowship in all the great democratic countries of the world.

Everybody Wants His

It is a long way from the European battlefield to an Oregon huckleberry patch. A prominent magazine several weeks ago ingenuously illustrated that fact in an anecdote. It concerned an Indian who had year after year peddled huckleberries in Oregon at a fixed price a bucket. This year, so the story ran, the price was up.

"Are huckleberries scarcer this year than last? Does it require any more work to pick them? Do you have to go further for them?" and similar questions were asked of the Indian by an interested housewife.

"No."

"Then why do you charge more?" she inquired.

"Huh! Damn big war in Europe," was the Indian's reply.

We all laughed over the story. But why did we laugh?

The price of a shave is now about to go to 20 cents. It takes no more time for the barber to shave a man than it did a year ago. Every man may be bristling with righteous indignation over Prussian ruthlessness, but his bristling does not dull the razor. Rents have not yet gone up. Soap is still firm.

The carpenter can saw a board in two just as quick as he ever could. It requires no more labor to drive a nail than it ever did. The shipyard employe can rivet a steel plate without more than the accustomed exertion, and the motorman finds it no more difficult to grind the controller or throw on the air than in the status quo ante.

The grocer, the butcher, the milkman, the shoe merchant and the clothier have just rendered their monthly accounts. It is a touchy subject. It grows touchier every month. It is only a short while ago that we were rejoicing that the farmer was getting such high prices for his wheat and cattle and sheep. It was all right until the increase was handed down to the ultimate consumer. The ultimate consumer was not working any harder than he had before—huckleberries were just as plentiful. But he had to have more money with which to buy flour, and meat, and shoe leather, and milk for the babies.

It spread into every branch of industry. Even the farm laborer now is getting more, although he handles the plow and the binder with the same facility as of yore. The circle has got back to the farm in the shape of high wages and higher cost of everything the farmer uses. There is no longer much money in $2 wheat.

To what heights of living cost we would rise were it not for food control nobody can say. Probably huckleberries would sell by the dozen and every man would require the company of a bank messenger when he visited the barber.

Few persons would work for money if it were not for the things they need or want that money will buy. We cannot consistently measure the wage rate on the old standards. It is not a question of what a man once did for a dollar, but one of the purchasing power of the dollar. When that is upset the economic system is upset. Let us fondly hope that the new basis has now been reached and that each employment will soon get its just dues without recourse to disorder. There is work to be done. There are armies to maintain and munition. The nation is spending billions for war, and meanwhile it must keep itself in productive trim. We cannot do that on starvation wages. There is a "damn big war in Europe."—*Oregonian.*

The Noble Weaker Sex

The weaker sex
Is that portion
Of the human race
Who goes down-town
In zero weather
In a half-masted lace waist
And pumps
To buy a muffler
And woollen socks
For her husband
So he can go to work.

—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Talks to Mothers

No. 7

Don't feed baby too often or too much.

Don't put baby to bed at night unless he has been fed.

Don't put baby to bed at night unless he has had a good bowel movement during the day.

Don't allow baby to suck a pacifier, empty bottle, or any device to quiet him.

Don't give baby medicine or drugs of any kind without consulting a physician.

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Arthur Brisbane Describes Scenes As President Reads His War Message

An interesting description of the scene attending the reading of President Wilson's message to Congress when it was convened in regular session early in December was written by Arthur Brisbane, editor of the Washington Times. Mr. Brisbane, formerly editor of various Hearst newspapers, was known as the highest-paid editor in America until he bought The Times and struck out for himself:

Before it begins—Women in the galleries knitting—they will put down the knitting or drop stitches when the President begins.

Little gates and fences of white wood in the Capitol corridors—Show your ticket, please.

Secret service men study you while you show the ticket.

Rows of bent wood and cane chairs back of the regular seats. Grave Senators coming down from the upper House to hear the address from the White House must sit down.

In the ladies' gallery, to the left of the Speaker, sit T. F. Ryan, of New York, and his bride, sister of Delancey Nicoll. They arrive at 11:45.

"Ryan will be the richest man in the world if he wants to," said William C. Whitney. Ryan didn't want to. He collected a pittance, two hundred millions, perhaps, and now rests and contemplates. Ryan used to pull a good many strings in this building, once.

11:55—Champ Clark comes, shakes hands with gray-bearded person.

12 o'clock—Rap. Rap. Champ Clark starts the blind Rev. Couden praying.

God is thanked for the beautiful world in which we live. Thanked especially "that we are not responsible for the war.

"Hasten the day when peace, not war, love, not hate, shall reign."

Prayer lasts three minutes exactly, and says all there is to be said, namely, we are at war and sorry for it. Lord, please end it.

12:05—Congressmen not needing, or beyond praying for, crowd in and a babel of voices fills floor and galleries. Clerk reads. You can't hear him, and he doesn't care. No false pride. Miss Rankin, only adult female on the floor, has two little children, both girls, on her lap. Hair up from her forehead; talks to two Congressmen, both old, at the same time. One old one beams on her. He's from Michigan. Champ Clark is rapping and noticing a gentleman from North Carolina.

Miss Rankin studies the galleries, seems more interested in Mrs. T. F. Ryan's orchids than the ladies' knitting. For that matter, ladies don't seem much interested in their knitting, either.

12:10—The President is probably in his car on the way here. His own room is over the Senate end, but he won't come to that room.

In a few minutes he will be in the Speaker's room, under this gallery, waiting for his "cue," and please believe that when he steps on this stage and speaks, the whole world will listen.

12:12—Medill McCormick comes in—Congressman-at-Large from Illinois—tall, thin, self-controlled. He wants to be Senator. He may be. He has been at large in Europe, where his huge brother, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, is at large in a uniform, and their cousin, Joe Patterson, editor of the Tribune, is in another uniform.

Patterson's mother is in the gallery. We'd pay her well for a report of this. She has the brains of her father, Joseph Medill.

Gillette, of Massachusetts, new Republican floor leader, and Spring-Rice, of England, talking together on the floor. They are as much alike as 25 cents and one shilling.

Secretary Lane is there. He is one man here not a candidate for President—reason, he was born in Canada.

A common sailor common uniform enters the Presidential gallery. It is McAdoo's son, and with him, Mrs. McAdoo, daughter of the President—gentlewoman, with a sweet young face and a beautiful little daughter. Very lucky, Mr. McAdoo. Well may he wear himself out working to finance the country that has given him so much.

12:20—The President's wife enters the gallery, shakes hands with her stepdaughter, Mrs. McAdoo, very fond of each other, and all Washington knows it.

Lansing on the floor talking to Spring-Rice and Jusserand of France.

Hill of the London Times and Georges Le Charties of the Petit Parisien, talking on the steps of the gallery right back of "us." They talk French rapidly.

12:22—In comes the Supreme Court, Justice White leading. They march with the dignity of so many dinosaurs to a row of chairs placed directly in front of the Speaker's chair. At one end White. At the other Brandeis, the newest Justice—first Jew on the Supreme bench, as good a man as ever worked for a republic, powerful as Judah P. Benjamin, and with higher intellect.

Justice McReynolds is the handsomest. His smooth face will look well in bronze. Only six justices here—Holmes, Vandeventer and Day not here. Among the six present five smooth faces, one gray beard. Alexander set the smooth face fashion.

In comes the Senate, Marshall, Vice-President, came ahead.

La Follette comes in alone, no one walking with him.

Tillman comes in on arm of Cabot Lodge, at the head of the procession. "And the lion and the lamb shall lie down together."

Clark raps, all sit. The Senators in the front row. We thought the chairs in the back row were for the Senators.

Shows how innocent was are. No back seat for the Senate.

J. Ham Lewis has not come—but he will—and some entrance, as William of the World says.

Justice Brandeis is bored—some one should feed him a railroad president. Mr. Reynolds is whispering to Clark.

A loud voice.

"THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES."

He shakes hands with Clark.

The whole House rises—the Government of the United States is standing, while rebel yells, unrebuked, break out in the gallery. Handclapping on the floor and cheering added to the rebel yells.

It dies, and in a very low voice through silence the President speaks. He will talk only for present problems. The sinister masters of Germany and their odious methods too well known—no need of review.

Cheers, rebel yells, handclapping again at 12:34. The President has said there is nothing to be discussed but winning the war, which is to be done. He knows the nation understands the war.

More applause. Disloyalty, powerless against the calm, indomitable power of the nation.

"Let them strut their uneasy hour, and be forgotten."

More yells and cheers and handclapping.

"Defeat once for all of the sinister forces that interrupt peace." The Chief Justice listens with his left forefinger on his lip, Brandeis with hands folded in his lap.

Twelve thirty-six, more applause. La Follette listens with his chin resting on his left hand, elbow on the bench out in the gallery.

"We know the price of peace and are willing to pay it."

More applause; T. F. Ryan joins in. "There is the cry in the heart, though the lip may be gay." Ryan's income tax would build a battleship.

"German intrigue misled the people of Russia astray—people of the world in charge of own destiny."

Europe will be reading this closely in fifteen minutes. Northcliffe and Lloyd George are reading it now.

The speech has lasted ten minutes.

"No injustice, even on the part of the victor." This means a peace to last. (Applause.)

"Those that talk peace too soon I counsel to take their advice elsewhere." (Cheers and yells.)

Louder noise, a real demonstration. All rise to cheer at the words that the enemy nations must repent of the wrong that their rulers have done.

"The nations and territory made captive must be released." (More applause.)

"We did not envy, but applauded, Germany's triumph of peace."

"Deliver once fair lands of Belgium and France from present menace." (Cheers.)

"The people of Austria, Germany and other countries must be released." (Cheers.)

Here comes, at 12:45, the most important part of the speech thus far.

We are not going to tell our enemies how to live or govern themselves. Don't intend to rearrange Austria-Hungary or tell the people of Germany how live and govern themselves.

The Kaiser will keep that part of the speech from his people if he can. "No one threatens the peaceful enterprise of the German Empire."

But we intend to guarantee the world's peace. And "a partnership of peoples will do it."

No applause here. It is the fighting word that pleases the crowd.

The President is reading from little square pieces of cardboard. No gestures, voice low, but every word distinct, chisled—hard work by a hard worker has gone into this speech.

The President wears an eyeglass, no metal around the glass, no string attached, it stays on—he bought it in Washington.

His coat is the old-fashioned black, long, "Prince Albert." Englishmen have stopped wearing them. His trousers are dark gray, creased, back and front. His hair is very thin, as well it may be, with the load he carries. A little left in front, bald at the back, thick and only slightly gray below the bald spot.

A little of his white handkerchief sticks out of the front breast pocket. Englishmen don't have them on such coats.

12.55—Here comes the great yell; all rise—except La Follette—"I shall ask Congress to declare the United States in a state of war with Austria-Hungary."

There is a big, short sentence. The Supreme Court rises and every man applauds with handclapping the declaration of war against Austria-Hungary—for that is what the President's word means.

12.58—Men and women, alien enemies, if active, will be "confined in penitentiaries, where they can be made to work." (Cheers and yells.) Farmers complain justly that while the Government limits the prices they charge, the prices farmers must pay are not regulated.

Use the country's water power, the President says at exactly 1 o'clock.

This ought to harness the Potomac rapids—within rifle shot of the White House.

Those rapids and falls would light Washington, run the street cars, and save millions of tons of coal.

The railroads are mentioned—and they need mention. We want for a word on Government ownership, but it does not come.

Later, says the President, he will take up the railroads with Congress.

If Bryan is wise he is whispering to his neighbor, "Remind me to unload the rest of that railroad junk—stocks and bonds."

"For this cause we will battle until the last gun is fired." (Applause.) A minute later a beautifully molded phrase delights John Sharp Williams. He applauds loudly, all alone. You cannot abash John Sharp Williams.

He is not even afraid of a lady prohibitionist.

At four minutes past 1 came the last well-chosen words of a great speech:

"JUSTICE AND MERCY."

Bowing slightly, the President retires—"the morning session is now dissolved," says Champ Clark. The crowd slowly moves away, and one great historic scene ends. Many a man in future will write about it.

This is written as the President turns around and walks from the platform.

From the side it looked like the old-style "Prince Albert," but it was not. It was "cut away" quite full in the skirt, so the pocket on the outside was all right.

King John visited the monastery and Carlyle growled because the writing monk did not tell what the King wore.

No future Carlyle shall growl at us.

The President rode home to the White House in a stove-pipe hat and a Pierce-Arrow car, with his wife beside him.

May he live long and prosper; he certainly can write a good speech.

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN
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AMERICAN SUPPLIES FOR RUSSIA HALTED

Kobe, December 29.—The Columbia (11,700 tons gross) has arrived at Yokohama from Vladivostok with a consignment of 9,000 tons of rails from the American Government, which was to have been delivered at Vladivostok to the Russian Government, but which was brought back in compliance with instructions from Washington.

The vessel arrived at Vladivostok on the 14th ultimo, says the Japan Gazette. When 60 tons had been discharged the Captain received instructions from the American Government to suspend the work of unloading. It is stated that the consignment is a part of the goods contracted for by the Russian Government at the time the Root Mission was in Petrograd. The vessel is now awaiting orders from Washington.

As already reported, an arrangement has been arived at between the U. S. and Japanese Governments to intercept all the ships now on their way to Vladivostok from America with war supplies for Russia on board. The first Japanese steamer to be intercepted was the Toyokamaru, which was brought into Osaka harbor on Thursday morning (27th instant). She had on board 4,000 tons of explosives which are being landed and will be temporarily stored in the military magazine near Osaka.

Solving Russian Problem

New York, December 26.—The War Department is preparing to allot contracts to the factories which are at present completing orders for munitions for Russia, as otherwise they would have to close down.

"Ah! That Certainly Feels Good"

HERE'S a luxury within the reach of everyone—a hairbath in the whipped-cream-like lather that LUX makes in hot water. Your hair takes on a soft, luminous silken quality that makes it a crown of beauty indeed. The scalp is stimulated, your head refreshed.

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American Engineers Jest Over Their First Real Fight

'Doggoned-st Experience,' Says One Of The Men Who Helped British Before Cambrai

By Philip Gibbs

War correspondents' headquarters, Sunday, December 2.—I had not time to tell yesterday of my meeting by chance a number of American railway men and engineers, who had been engaged in construction work near Gouzeaucourt and running up trains laden with supplies for the British troops in the neighborhood of Villers-Pluich and Villers-Guislain.

I saw these men yesterday morning after they had been surrounded by the Germans for hours and had then, with great cunning, made their escape to the British lines. They are a splendid body of men, hard and keen and good-humored, who made a joke of their thrilling adventure and of their present danger, which was not at an end, as the Germans were putting over heavy shells at odd moments and one burst, with an enormous explosion, only 100 yards or so away from them when I stood among them.

"I guess I had better call," said one of them from St. Louis; and he told me how when he was standing by his train, which had a full load of rations for the English troops, he was suddenly startled by shells bursting around his engine, and saw the enemy approaching over the ridge by Villers-Guislain.

"One of your Tommies was standing near me," said he, "and he bent down and picked up a bit of shrapnel and said, 'Blowed if it ain't hot'; and then he looked up again and said, 'I am blessed if old Fritz hasn't gone and broken through.' Just as he said that a shell burst close, and the poor lad was killed, not an arm's length away from me. I guessed it was time to quit, and I ran hard, and found the enemy all around me. So I took to hiding in a shell hole, and lay there until this morning."

Four of his comrades in the engine crew had the same experience and one was wounded in the thigh, but they all had the luck to escape.

Improvised A Tin Helmet

Another American engineman was first startled by a German airplane which came straight down track near Villers-Pluich, flying very low and firing a machine gun.

"I hadn't a steel hat handy," said this man, "so I picked up a petrol tin and put that on my head, and thought it might be better than nothing. Then I saw the Germans and thought to myself, this is a queer kind of a fix for a fellow from America, laying rails behind English lines. So I crouched down behind the engine and hoped the Germans would not see me. I guess they didn't, or I shouldn't be here.

Another American came up with a grin on his face:

"I'm from Tennessee," he said. (he was a tall, lean, swarthy fellow.)

"What happened to you?" I asked. He told me that all sorts of things had happened to him since 6 o'clock the previous morning, but he hadn't time to tell the yarn except that after his escape from the Germans, who were all round him, he got through and borrowed a Tommy's gun and fought all day with the British infantry and liked it.

"It's not the first time I've held a gun in my hand," he said. "I was in the Spanish-American war and in other places. I guess I knocked out a few Boches for you."

One of the American railway teams had their track blown up ahead of them by the forward patrols of the Germans, and these also tell me that they thought it time to quit and quitted. But afterward they formed part of some patrols who volunteered for service with the British infantry, and so saw some very hard fighting with the British guards at Gouzeaucourt. Among them were a number of New York men. All these Americans showed a High and splendid spirit, and the British are loud in praise of them.

"It was the doggonedest experience I ever had," said one of them, "and a mighty close call anyway."

They had some casualties among them, but by good luck only a few.

False Report Gave A Shock

I have described in as much detail as possible what happened at Gouzeaucourt and neighborhood when the enemy drove in the British line and swept forward over some of the newly gained ground, but I have not yet told much about the beginning of that attack, or the most ambitious part of the attack on the northern side of the salient that same morning.

All through the night it had been quiet about Bourlon Wood. At 4.30 o'clock, before the dawn, the British there and those left by Tadpole Copse and troops to the right of Boeuvres reported all quiet. It was not until several hours later that one or two abrupt messages came back from the front line, and then no more: "Enemy advancing on us." "Heavy concentration of hostile troops coming down past Quarry Wood." "Enemy approaching our brigade headquarters."

Approaching brigade headquarters! Why, that was well behind the lines. If that was true, the enemy had broken through and there would be the devil to pay. It was not true about the brigade headquarters.

The message was in error and meant to say "battalion headquarters," which was quite another thing, but it gave a shock to the officers who were receiving other messages from their right, reporting that the enemy had broken through at Gonnelieu and Villers-Guislan, and that later he was on the west side of Gouzeaucourt, and that many British had been surrounded—a shock, but nothing to cause a loss of nerve to men who know that the great sum of human life depends on their coolness to deal with a crisis like this.

"Are your guns all right?" went the question down the wire, and the answer came back: "We're all right. Killing them in hundreds."

At 9.15 o'clock large bodies of German troops to the strength of a division were seen entering Moeuvres. An hour later an "S O S" went up on the west side of the canal du Nord, and thirty-five minutes later on the east side of the canal. Long waves of men in field gray were seen coming like slow-moving waves over the rolling ground toward the Bapaume-Cambrai road southwest of Bourlon Forest.

They were seen by English soldiers lying behind machine guns in the tussocky grass with their rifles ready. Standing on the firesteps of the trenches below Moeuvres, on the west bank of the canal, and standing to the guns, field batteries and howitzers in the open country, not far back from these advancing hordes, the British were staring at these gray fellows who came over with packs on their backs.

"They looked as if they was come to stay," said a cockney fellow afterward, and then he added with a grim laugh, "and they was."

Some of them stayed alive and many of them stayed dead. The British machine guns were arranged for an attack like this. They had been waiting for it. They had arranged a direct barrage fire and an enfilade fire to kill an attack or counterattack any way it should come, and now, on that Friday morning, they let go and fired, as the British machine gunners rarely fired before, in steady sweeps of bullets, belt after belt, till each machine-gun team had a great litter of spent belts lying around them. One battery alone fired over 70,000 rounds at fewer than ten successive waves of German infantry.

As the British know from prisoners they were Germans of the 49th, 16th, and 20th Divisions. These men advanced with more than Oriental disregard of death. The foremost lines were swept by machine gun, rifle, and artillery fire, and fell dead and wounded in the grass. Other men came behind them and fell. Others followed, and others—these waves of field-gray fellows—and always they came a little nearer, in spite of their losses, the survivors closing up the ranks and coming forward until they were within 1,000 yards of the British machine guns, which were still sweeping them as scythes sweep a line of wheat.

Then in the center they wavered, broke, and fled, followed by all the British fire, by heavy artillery as well as light artillery, and rifle fire, and more machine-gun fire.

Only on the German right and the British left did the enemy enter the British line. That was in the trenches on the outskirts of Moeuvers, just north of the Cambrai Road, where the British held a German communication trench running up at right angles from the old German trench system, now in British hands.

The British here had to retreat from that isolated bit of trench, and to abandon about 200 yards of the old German support trenches, but not without hard fighting. It was fighting with bayonet and bombs, and it is still fighting with bayonet and bombs, for it is going on now as for three days past, and the British say they have been killing Germans all that time.

Before these trenches there is a litter of dead, but there are more where long lines came over west of Bourlon Wood and like water, instead of human life, followed in wave after wave and were spilled upon the earth.

Thirty prisoners have been taken in the trenches where the enemy penetrated. They talk of their losses like men who have seen a great tragedy—incredible losses of one did but know the truth. They believe the German high command will not order another attack like that because of its cost.

PROMISES INSPIRE GERMANS TO FIGHT

Order Of The Day To Cambrai Army Held Out Peace Illusions, British Hear

SUICIDES WHEN OVERCOME

New Reinforcements Are Brought From Flanders To Help In Latest Thrust

By Philip Gibbs

War correspondents' Headquarters, Monday, December 3, (via London, December 4.)—Before the German troops advanced in their violent attack against the British lines which began last Friday morning and has been renewed today on the right wing with fresh troops, they were commanded, in an order of the day issued by their General, to retake all the ground they had lost through the British victory on November 20, and it was promised that if they captured six kilometers, they would gain peace.

The German Army on this front has been fighting for a long time under the impulse of these illusory promises of peace. There was to be peace if they held out until August, there was to be peace if they won the battle of Flanders, now there is to be peace if they gain six kilometers of ground lost less than a fortnight ago.

It is a pitiful thing, revealing the peace hunger of men who see nothing but slaughter ahead of them unless they can end this war, but to be just to them, they are fighting as hard as ever they have fought, and with a proud and savage spirit. A few days ago, when the north country infantry made their magnificent attack on Bourlon village, some of the German officers refused to surrender to the accursed English, as they said. Two of them blew out their brains rather than we taken prisoners, and a noncommissioned officer committed hari-kari before the British by thrusting a bayonet into himself. It is proof of the bitterness with which these Germans are fighting.

They belonged to the cockchafers or Maikafer, who were shattered by the Welsh in the early days of the Flanders fighting, but other regiments not so famous are sacrificing themselves in their desperate attacks, as on the last day of last month, when they came down west of Bourlon Wood shoulder to shoulder in massed lines and were mowed down by the machine guns and rifle fire of the British and by the field guns, which never before had such human targets.

Germans Again Reinforced

Today's attack is another thrust from the front, extending between Vendhuile and Epehy, with its spear heads directed against La Vacquerie, Gonnelieu, and other places east of Gouzeaucourt and south of Masnieres. A new German division has been brought from Flanders for this new attempt to break the lines. It is the Eighth.

The enemy's attack began this morning with a violent, destructive fire on a wide front, following a storm of gas shells put over during the night and a big battle is now in progress, with the most intense fighting around Gonnelieu and La Vacquerie, and south of Marcoing. It is too soon to give any details, and few reports have come back, but the British are holding their lines with heroic valor against enormous forces, as those battalions fought which stood the first shock of the attack last Friday morning, when the enemy broke through to Gouzeaucourt around by Gonnelieu. There were also some Lancashire troops who had, fought in the original British advance. "They must have fought like tigers" is the verdict of the troops near them, but the story of their last stand cannot yet be told.

Heroism at Masnieres

Before I could mention the British withdrawal from Masnieres on Sunday night, I gave a few details of the last fighting there, and that also is a wonderful story of heroism. The British had to encounter ten German attacks in great force, advancing into the suburbs of Les Rues Vetres under the protection of a frightful bombardment. They repulsed these attacks ten times with machine gun and rifle fire until the enemy officers sent back word that their position in this suburb was untenable and they had to retreat from the annihilating fire. But by this time Masnieres was at the end of a sharp salient, formed by the enemy's gain of the ridge below, and during the night, according to orders, the British withdrew unknown to the Germans, who were busy with their dead and wounded. Even on Sunday morning the Germans did not know that not a single English soldier remained in Masnieres, and they bombarded it anew before sending forward more storm troops in the afternoon, when they discovered its abandonment.

Yesterday afternoon they made three separate attacks on La Vacquerie, and each time were shattered by machine-gun and rifle, so that the ground was strewn with their dead. Fighting just as hard and just as terrible made a horror of Gonnelieu. The streets of that village were littered with bodies and the place must be shambles.

It is difficult to calculate the German losses since that hour of 7.30 o'clock on Friday morning when they made their tremendous attempt to reverse the British victory of November 20 and to recapture their lost ground. The British have inevitably suffered losses, too, in this enormous struggle to beat back the enemy's massed forces and to hold the lines against a great fire, but the enemy's losses in the attack must be fantastic in their tragic numbers. Machine-gun fire has swept their ranks time and time again, bringing down long lines of men, and in the northern part of the attack especially the artillery cut swaths in their battalions.

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SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE, IN FORCE FROM JANUARY 1st, 1918

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express R	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00
SOOCHOW ....dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.08
WUSIH .....dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.20	2.10
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.30	11.22	13.16	15.08	16.48	..	21.25	3.10
TANYANG ....dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.18	17.41	..	..	..
CHINKIANG...dep.	9.16	12.52	14.58	17.17	18.22	..	..	6.06
NANKING.....arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.30	19.20	19.50	..	..	6.50
PUKOW .....dep.	..	5.15 30	T.P.R. Second Day	..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU....dep.	..	8.18		..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL arr.	..	16.29		..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL dep.	..	16.55	P.R.R.	..	..	..	..	..
PEKING .....arr.	..	19 50		..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
PEKING .....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.35	P.R.R.	..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.40		..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL dep.	..	..	..	..	..	$ 12.00	T.P.R. Second Day	..
TSINANFU....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20.27		..
PUKOW .....arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12.56		..
NANKING ....dep.	..	7.20	8.00	11.45	*14.20	16.35		22.00
CHINKIANG..dep.	..	9.00	10.10	13.30	16.06	18.16		1.04
TANYANG ....dep.	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.08		..
CHANGCHOW dep.	7.00	10.34	12.18	15 08	17.39	20.20		3.01
WUSIH .....dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.36	16.00	18.29		4.11
SOOCHOW ....dep.	9.35	8.18	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21		5.11
SHANGHAI NORTH....arr.	12.15	10.15	14 20	17.50	19.00	21.00		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects Pukow with through Siberian Service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.50	9.10	11 ..	..	3.15	4.40	6 2	13.10	21.45	SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	5.10	7.30	10 ..	12.35	14.01	17.30		20.05
KIANGWA dep	7.17	8.31	37	..	4	5 31	6 47	18 7	2 .1	KIANGWAN dep	5.21	7.41	10 6	12.36	4 1	17.41	..	20.15
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.25	8.45	11 ..	..	3.15	5 55	6 55	8. 5	1.20	WOOSUNG FORTS..arr	5.15	8.05	10 1	12.39	4 11	6 15	18 15	20.2

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.35	9.0	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei ..... dep	....	7.58	9.23	0.98	....	15 3	6.1	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9 40	10.53	....	15.30	16.19	....
Shanghai South ..... dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Sungkiang ..... dep.	....	8.59	10.4	12.02	....	16 07	17 42	....
Kashai ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.5	13 2	....	16.53	18 49	....
Kashing ..... dep.	7 40	10.25	12 3	14.35	....	17 2	19.20	....
Yehzah ..... dep.	8.45	11.05	13 15	15 60	....	17.53	....	
Changan ..... dep.	9.45	11.4	14 00	6 50	....	18 24	....	....
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.10	12 5	5 25	18 30	....	19.19	....	
Zahkou ..... arr.	11 35	13.10	15.50	19 00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou ..... dep	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9 20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow ..... dep	....	....	7 00	8 30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan ..... dep.	....	....	8.04	9 48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yehzah ..... dep.	....	....	8.4	10 31	....	12 39	15.51	18.40
Kashing ..... dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14 1	16.30	19.30
Kashai ..... dep.	....	7 48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Sungkiang ..... dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep	*8.18*	*10.33*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South ..... arr.	*8.35*	*10.50*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	...	10 30	11.35	14 05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield ..... dep	....	10.46	11.51	14 21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North ..... arr	....	11 0	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6 50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep	....	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7 10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep	7.30	10.40	12 45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.1	11.52	14.24	16 30	19 00	Kenshangmun ..	dep	7.42	10.57	12 57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	....	9.40	12.10	...	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7 55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

STORM OVER PEACE IN PRUSSIAN DIET

Strobel Arraigns Ruling Class For Making Germany A Pariah Among Nations

JUNKERS LOUDLY PROTEST

Foreign Nations Right In Demanding Democratic Guarantees, Asserts Socialist

By George Renwick

Amsterdam, Dec. 11.—An extraordinary speech was delivered recently in the Prussian franchise debate in the lower house of the Diet by Herr Strobel, Independent Socialist, who said:

"Peace would soon be achieved if Prussianised Germany were so reformed that it could be regarded as belonging to the world's culture. The nation's reactionary Prussian system is the strongest support of our militarism and imperialism, which we have to thank for this hideous war.

"When Heydebrand, the Conservative leader, asks where Prussia would be with a parliamentary system, the answer must be that a democratic, sane Prussia would never have been rushed into this frightful catastrophe of war. When Heydebrand declares that the majority parties in the Reichstag have taken advantage of the serious position of the country to demand government reform, he must be asked who brought the country into this serious position. It was the thoughtlessness of the Government and of the parties which encouraged the Government to support that unbelievable ultimatum to Servia."

Here the President of the Diet called the speaker to order.

Herr Strobel proceeded to say that the annexationist had severely criticised the franchise reform measure.

"I do not demand revolution," cried Strobel, "but I say it will come when conditions favorable to it show themselves. Who of you believed that the U-boat war would be carried on for a year without evident result?"

At this there was a great interruption and Conservative cries of "Leave that to Hindenburg!" Strobel went on:

"Whether the war shall be carried on and how long is not a matter which can be left to Hindenburg alone. [Storm of protests from the Conservatives.] It is a matter for the people and the people's representatives. Foreign countries have a right to demand democratic guarantees from Germany. [Loud Conservative protests.]

"The military party's history as illustrated by the ultimatum to Servia, shows that of necessity foreign countries can have no faith in the German Government so long as it finds its support in the present ruling classes. The German people certainly did not want the war, and the vast majority of the army would vote for peace by agreement and without annexations. The German people is not content to be a parish any longer. It wishes to make its peace with humanity as a free people."

Yaphank Bennie's Optimism Doesn't Offset Camp Trick

Appointment As Camp Inspector Takes Edge Off Holiday And Drafted Man Has It In For All Those Newspaper Fellows Who Helped Fool Him

By Frazier Hunt
(*New York Sun*)

Camp Upton, Monday Night.

Dear Gertie: Well we certainly did have some big town time when I was in the city, didn't we, old pal! You sure are the lily queen when it comes to knocking these poor innucent soldier boys dead, but I am mighty glad too that you thought that my army uniform did the little trick for me too for that matter. It certainly must be some sensatuon for a girl to go down old Broadway with a regular real soldier hooked up to her elbow and spending his dough on her just like he was earning thirty a week instead of thirty a month.

The old town looked like about eighteen million dollars to me but on the way low down, Gertie old pal, I will have to confes that old Camp Upton wasnt any imitation diamond either when I come back to it and found all the fellows laying around and telling what a bear cat of a time they had in the city. Most of that was camaflag stuff, Gertie, for way down in their hearts about seventy-five purcent of them fellow could not be jarred loose from this place if you tried. I have discovered one thing and that is that soldiers are kickers by nature and education and that when a soldier is not growling he is feeling pretty low and must have a headache or a couple of blisters on his feet.

Old pal, it is so cold down here today that I hate to go out doors not having any fine knit sleeveless jacket like all the other soldiers got. Most of the boys have girls who can knit and they certainly have been doing their bit by keeping their soldier boys warm and comfortable.

Tomorrow we go over the top for the first time—that means climbing out of the trenches—and belive me when I tell you, Gertie, that your old Jazz Tune Bennie is going to be one of the first ones out. In a couple of weeks more I guess we will be ready to give them Germans something they are not looking for.

And wow, Gertie I am coming home before I go. Oh you Gertie! and oh you picture shows! Your

Jazz Bennie.

He Goes Over the Top

Tuesday Night.

Friend Barney—Barney, I went over the top today for the first time in my soldier experience and I will bet you a hand full of subway tickets against some used Fourteenth street transfers that if a certain bird by the name of Kaiser could have saw us going over that he would want to suew for piece right away before us fellows who volunteered for this National Army get over there.

We went over in what they call waves, Barney, and of course I was in the first wave. I will tell you how they work this trench business so that you will understand what them Germans are up against when us real American soldiers lay up to them. In the first place trenches look like a big sewer—which is what they call them here—about six feet deep and just wide enough for a fellow to move around comfortable in. There is two or three lines of these sewers and they are all connected by ditches so that a fellow can start way back and so right up to the front without being seen or anything by the Germans.

The front sewers is what they call the ring trenches and there is a little shelf on them about a foot high that you stand on when you shoot. Soldiers in the trenches shoot at the Germans awhile until they get tired shooting at them and then they go over the top. That means they crawl out of the sewers over the top and then with their bayonets on the tops of their guns they charge the Germans and stab them with their bayonets.

Waves means that one gang charges and then pretty soon, maybe about thirty or forty seconds, another bunch goes right after them. And then maybe there is a third crew too, but by the time this last bunch gets there us fellows in the first wave have killed all the Germans in sight and blowed up their dugout and things with hand bumbs.

I was one of the hand bumb throwers for a while, but you remember I wrote you about hitting that Carporal on the marble dome with one of them bumbs and knocking him cold. After that I was transferred to be a rifleman and be in the first wave of the trench charges. So you can see, Barney, that I am coming like a twin-six.

Sorry I did not get to see you when I was home Sunday, but you understand old pal, don't you? You know who it is that is taking up most of my time when I am in the city, don't you, old pal? But I am going to certainly crack a few with you this time when I get in.

Bennie.

It's Great to Be in Camp

Tuesday Night

Dear Mama: I am tickled to death to write you for sure that I will be home this week. I have just saw my Captain and he said certainly you can go home. Your conduct has been first class and I will be very glad to have you go home.

Well Mama when I get home Thursday I will have time to tell you a lot more about the camp than I could tell you last Sunday. But I guess you know now that I like it real fine and that I think it is going to be great for me out here in the open. I think it is great for city boys to get out and do manuel labor for a while so that they really know what it is to feel first class.

I suppose you read in the papers about a woman reformer in the city saying a lot of things about how bad this camp was and how rough the soldiers was towards girls. Well Mama dont you believe any of that stuff at all. I know that Gen. Bell found out himself that a lot of that stuff was pure fake and that there was nothing to it at all. So dont you go worring about it none. This camp is fine and is made up of just as nice fellows as you would find in the city. Why sure they are just like city boys because that is what they are, and I have never yet saw one thing that was not all right.

Will be in tomorrow.

Your

Son Bennie.

Bennie Finds He Is Popular

Late Tuesday Night.

Barney: I already wrote you a letter a couple of hours ago and mailed it so this is just a little extra note. I just wanted you to know that I am going to be elected to some kind of a high company office that the soldiers are allowed to elect a popular man to and that it is going to happen right away after I come back.

I cant tell you more about it now Barney because the soldier who told me swore me to secracy and he just gave me a hint or two but I hepped up right away and got the edge on the dope. So if you read in the papers something about me you will know that these boob reporters out here who are always dressing up like Generals out here made a mistake and relly got something in the paper right for once for a change once. I guess I told you about how them corrupsondents got me in a big jam with a general last week and how I am way off of them Italian marbles, but if you do read about me you can know that it is the truth.

Dont say nothing about this even to she because I want to give her the shock of her life when she reads about it for the first time.

Will see you tomorrow or Thursday sure.

Bennie.

Surprise For Gertie

Wednesday Morning.

Telegram to Gertie:

Meet me Pennsylvania station 2.40. Will wear uniform for you.

Bennie.

Friday Morning.

Dear Gertie: Just time for a line before I have to go out in the cold and drill into the trenches like the soldiers are doing in France. Going over the top after such a time as I had with you is like a millionare waking up in the poor house. Its all out of tune and the harmony is a piece of cheese. What I really would like to do is to go to another picture show with you right this very minute Gertie.

If we could have vacations and turkey dinners about twice a week instead of once a year I would not mind being a soldier at all and would be glad that I enlisted to do my bit for the women and children of America and I would be glad of it.

But that is not what I was going to tell you. What I was going to tell you is that I will have a big surprise for you tomorrow that will just about knock your eye out. I will not tell you a single word about it now only that if you read in tomorrow morning's papers about it and see my name in big type you will now that I am the first man in camp that has been elected to the high office of company inspector. Good bye Bertie. Your old

Jazz Tune Bennie.

No Longer A Private

Late Friday Night.

Barney: Well Barney this is no longer Private Bennie who is writing to you but Company Inspector Bennie of the 306th. Infantry. I wanted to surprise you so I did not tell you anything more about it but now that it is all over and I am actually wearing my Inspector shoulder straps and my service ribbons I might as well write you about it and not trust any of them newspaper birds to getting it right. Them birds was all up here tonight to the initiation and they asked me how I spelled my name and one of them said to me

Where do you live.

And when I told him I asked him if they was going to write me up and he said:

Oh don't worry, we will write you up all right. And then I said: Well you birds got me in a lot of trouble once and it is about time that you squared yourself.

And then one of them said: Oh we will square up all right. You can look for a full column in the papers tomorrow morning, one long bird said. Thats all you want, isn't it, he said.

Yes a column will be enough I guess, I said.

Yes, this long bird said, I guess you will think probably that it is enough when it comes out.

So Barney you can see that this was no ordinary occasion of me being initiated Inspector when it got out a lot of them newspaper birds who are so lazy that they can not ever fly about any more but have to ride about in a Henry Ford that one of them calls O. Henry and another calls Hank. But I should hold nothing against them if they are going to give me a column!

By the time this letter gets to you of course you will have read all about it but I guess I might as well tell it to you so that it will all be straight. In the first place as I wrote you one of the boys came to me Tuesday night and told me that I was about to be elected to a big company officer and that I would be initiated as soon as we all come back from vacation.

Well this morning a delegation met me and said that our company was to have the first Company Inspector in the whole army and that the boys had been talking it over for a long time and that they figured that I was about the most valuable and broad man that they could pick for the job and that I was elected.

He Is Initiated

So they said that tonight they would initiate me and give me my bars, etc., etc. So after supper was over along about 7:30 a little delegation come and got me and took me up stairs and one of them made a speech in which he certainly did say a lot of nice things about me. He said this company is sure fortunate to have such men as him and if we only had a few more we could go to France right now and we would not need to wait until next spring. I want to tell you Barney it certainly did make my ears burn to hear all them things said about me.

But it did not bother me none and when they called on me for a speech I said Fellow soldiers your honor is well placed and although this honor comes as a big blow to me I can say right now that you will never have any cause for regret and I will always protect the honor of our dear old company and our dear old regiment.

And Barney you should ought to have heard the cheers. Then after I had spoken about half an hour another fellow got up and made another speech in which he told about how important this office of Company Inspector is and how it is right up next to the Captain and how it is the one office that the soldiers themselves can elect and therefore it is the most important in the whole company.

Then they had a little ceremony in which I was blindfolded and some of the boys played like they was spanking me with boards, but I should care about a little thing like that he Barney? Then they took me over and knelt me down and then one of them made another speech and then he pinned the insigma on my shoulders made of painted shoulder straps until my regular ones come by mail and then they pinned my service ribbons across my left upper pocket and then they all stood up and saluted me.

Well it was all over by 8:30 and Barney I guess it isnt some job when ever minute since then until now whenever I have walked around or went down stairs I have been saluted and called Inspector and just a little while ago when I come up stairs some soldier shouted Attention! and all of them soldiers jumped to their feet. Of course I just said As you were! because it is just as well to be democratic as well as not. Of course later on I may have to be a little more careful but right now I guess I will live right up here with the boys and not spend too much time with the officers.

Barney, I wouldn't marry that widow and her four year old son now under any circumstances if I was you now. The army is a fine place for the right kind of young men and while of course you could not expect to be made Inspector right away like I still you would get to be at least a Carporal soon.

Bennie,
Company Inspector,
306th Infantry.

Trouble Coming For Some One

Saturday morning.

Barney—Well I guess by this time you have saw the big jokes in the papers about the initiation and my being elected to that fake office of Company Inspector. Of course I knew Barney that the boys was just having a little sport and I was good enough sport to let them go ahead but I dont see where them dressed up newspaper birds have got any right to be writing all that stuff in the papers about it and acting just like I did not know that the whole thing was just a big joke.

If you have not read the papers I guess you better not for it would make you want to go right up and look up that bird that wrote it. Of course I even did not let you know that I knew that it was all a fake Barney but you know me well enough Barney that I would not let any gang of soldiers put anything over me like that fellow wrote that piece about unless I was hep all the time and just kidding them along.

Anyway as soon as I saw the way the papers took it I jerked off all that stuff off my shoulder straps and threw them away and now the first time I see any of them newspaper birds of pray there is going to be something started that it is going to take more than a cheap reporter all dolled up like a General to finish. I heard that one fresh corrupondent was going to be attached to the 306th Infantry which is my regiment and if so I am going to cook one up for him that will get him sewed for a couple of million dollars worth of lible. Fooling with soldiers in war time is not like doing it in piece time, is it Barney.

Bennie,
Private, 306th Infantry.

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RADICALS ADOPTING KAISER'S METHOD

'The End Justifies The Means,' Slogan Of The Misguided, Says Mary Austin

PACIFISTS' WORK FUTILE

Personal Experience With Those Who Dream Of International Socialism

New York, December 9.—Modern radicalism has failed because its basic principle is one with that of Prussianism—if you want a thing it is right to take it. This is the novel analysis of misguided agitators who warp and destroy their own purposes in evilly directed campaigns to obtain them, made by Mary Austin in an article in the November number of The World Court, the organ of the World Court League. Miss Austin finds in the present mixup in Russia a fruition of the best that the modern radicals can accomplish.

The radical, Miss Austin says, prates of kindness and justice, but when he starts to attain such ideals does not hesitate to resort to violence and destruction. She sums up the fallacy of his position in these words:

"There may be, as radicalism asserts, very base motives behind the dumping of shiploads of Spanish onions in the bay to keep up the price at the same time that there are food riots in Barcelona and Madrid, and very high motives behind the burning of grain crops in the West when there is bread shortage on the east side of New York. But neither of these operations is teaching any one a plain, possible method of keeping bread and onions within the reach of the masses.

"No one who has closely followed the course of American thought for the last three years can fail to have realised that all of the great radical leaders desired peace, worked for it, and gradually abandoned the hope of peace, at least for the turn of the wheel," writes Miss Austin.

"Of names that are left on the rolls of active pacifists, how few are those which carry weight or challenge attention. Yet never was a soil so favorable to pacifist agitation. Up to the entrance of the United States into the war, and ever for some time afterward, apparently anything could be written or said. The mails were open, the enemy rendered valiant aid, money was poured out; for those who thought they might affect something at the source, free passage and much advertising was provided. And yet, one by one, the people who count fell away from pacifism and gave a sighing consent to this war.

Pacifists Become Impotent

"It is impossible in the fact of facts to accept any explanation of this widespread reluctance to war other than the one provided by the pacifists themselves, that they simply did not know how to prevent war. They did not know how!

"There is no country in which radicalism receives so much attention, or has so much money spent on it. But even with American capitalists financing it and American sentiment supporting it, pacifism had no more effect on the current of human events than a street piano in the rush-hour traffic.

"What we wanted was a workable substitute for war, and the fifty-seven varieties of American radicalism, florishing like a bay tree, produced—nothing. The reason for it must be looked for somewhere within the radical body, and it is not hard to find. The trouble with radicalism in the United States is that it is tainted—probably by philosophical derivation—with dilute Prussianism. What we are really fighting in Germany is the doctrine of Military Necessity; the idea that if you want a thing badly enough—say a passage through a neutral country—you are justified in taking it. Yet it is precisely this doctrine that the end justified the infringement that is the mainspring of radical propaganda in America.

"Radicalism has maintained that man is not justified in taking excessive tolls of labor and wealth just because he happens to be in a position easily to do so. It is a postulate that no one now publicly combats. But having gone that far, there Radicalism stopped. Individuals may have gone further, but every day's news furnishes evidence that the general radical policy is to take anything radicalism wants any way it can get it.

"I spent seven years working myself through all the phases of social betterment, and in that time two episodes stand out pre-eminently illuminating. The first was the discovery that a society which I had joined, dedicated to the overthrow of capitalism, was ruled by a secret council, and that for years no one had dared ask the leader for any accounting of the funds.

"A little later dramatic events demonstrated that a portion of said funds had been spent in industrial 'frightfulness' and still more in concealing the sort of affairs that, told of a capitalist, would have supplied all the agony necessary for a battalion of labor agitators."

Miss Austin then tells of another leader who preached abstinence by wealth that the lower classes might be helped, who preached against society's sins, but at the same time loaned himself to the destruction of property and stole another man's wife.

German Money For 'Sacred Cause'

"The next step," she said, "was easy and inevitable. The 'Sacred Cause of Internationalism' seemed to demand German money. The even more sacred freedom of the leader demanded that the money be taken in secret. Only it happened not to be quite secret enough. And all this time my friend remained convinced of his own integrity and the high grounds of his extenuation—such high grounds as we have since been accustomed to in extenuation of the violation of Belgium and the Argentinian duplicity. He was as innocent as the muckrakers of ten years ago used to tell us that Boss Croker felt himself to be and as the Kaiser has often assured us he himself is.

That is what I mean by saying that the weakness of radicalism is the weakness of Prussianism—the weakness of believing a thing morally right, provided you want it badly enough. Internationalism, a million dollars, another man's wife or a place in the sun—only convince yourself that the world would be better for your having it and the trick is done.

"The difficulty is that it is a trick, a kind of moral camouflage, with no more power to affect the social order than the same degree of 'emotional patriotism'—the 'million men springing to arms overnight' of Mr. Bryan's dream. The solution to the present economic problem is not to be found in the way we feel about it. It is not in formulae and in catch phrases of a cause.

"The demonstration of economic enlightenment is as much a matter of the mastery of social technique, by hard practice and clarified intelligence, as playing the violin. In Russia, which is one red welter of radicalism, lies the bitter proof that the only social and political freedom possible is the amount the average man can embody in his private behavior between dawn and dark.

"The radical may have the advantage of the conservative in having clearly arrived at the necessity not only of a different way of thinking about the economic system, but a different way of dealing with it. But it is an advantage which he throws away when his personal practice fails of the new principles which he advocates.

"The believer in Things as They Are can always demonstrate his faith, but even the sincerest Socialist cannot work much at socialism under the present regime, he can only work toward it. I mention Socialists by name, because of all radical groups they alone seem to have appreciated the value to their cause of a consistently thought-out personal attitude. There is in their ranks an undirected but vital feeling for moral unity."

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
			2567	Chi.		KND
		Fortuna	112			KNDW
		Hwah ah	1351	Chi.		UBA
		Hwanhlee	1151	Chi.		UEA
Dec 25	Portland	Adelbert Smith	1248	Am.	R. D. Co.	KND
Jan 11	Japan	Fudo maru	1889	Jap.		
Jan 11	Japan	Fushiki maru		Jap.		12 p
Dec 28	Chefoo	Hsinming	1428	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	BKDD
Jan 5	Foochow	Hsinfung	1290	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	OD
Jan 9	Japan	Hirano maru	863	Jap.	M.M.K.	OMKW
Jan 10	Foochow	Hsean	1869	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Dec 25	Keelung	Lungard	634	Am.		BNDW
Jan 8	Wenchow	Kwangchi	514	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYB
Jan 9	Saddle	Kusuna maru	115	Jap.	N.K.K.	
Jan 10	Chinwangtao	Fenkon maru	1683	Jap.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Jan 10	Swatow	Kwellin	1073	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Jan 11	Japan	Kyodo maru		Jap.		YKDW
Jan 3	Honkong	Nippon	3511	Sw.	E.P.A.L.	S III
Jan 11	Hankow	Ningshao	2021	Chi.	N.S.Co.	NSW
Dec 25	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G.N.T.Co	S p
Nov 28	Portland	S. V. Margaret	1280	Am.	J. M. & Co.	OD
Dec 12	Cruise	Store Nordiske	596	Dan	G.N.T. Co.	ODW
Jan 10	Honkong	Sunning	1570	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Jan 10	Japan	Sapporo maru	1555	Jap.	F. & Co.	PWW
Jan 10	Chefoo	Shuntien	1082	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Jan 11	Hankow	Tafoo maru	1756	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
Jan 11	Japan	Takasosan maru	1408	Jap.	M.B.K.	MBKW

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
MMB	Apr. ..		D de Lagree	Fr g-b	..	..	..	
CNWP	Oct. 26	Curise	Nightingale	Br. p-b.	85	..	..	
MMB	Dec. 17	do	Quiros	Amg-b	..	..	..	
7jp	Dec. 17	Cruise	Sulmda	Jap g-b	..	..	..	
P&OB		do	Samar	Am-g-b.	..	..	..	
P&OB	Nov. 16	Curise	Villalobas	Am.g-b.	..	..	..	Clarke

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London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, January 10.—Today's rubber prices were:—
Plantation First Latex Crepe.
Spot: 2s. 5d. paid.
April to June: 2s. 6⅛d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Very dull.
Previous Quotation, London, Jan. 9:—
Spot: 2s. 5⅛d. paid.
April to June: 2s. 6⅛d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Dull.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, January 10.—Today's silver prices were:—
Bar Silver Spot: 45⅛d. Steady.
Previous Quotation, London, Jan. 9:—
Bar Silver Spot: 45⅛d. Quiet.

Siccawei Weather Report

11.—Cloudy and misty weather almost everywhere on the coast. Rain in Chekiang, while a depression is forming in Kiangsi. The barometers, which had fallen during the night and morning begin to rise again in our regions during the afternoon.

12.—Damp, foggy, milder, rather fine weather. Northerly breezes prevailing again.

Saturday, January 12, 1918.

WEATHER	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm...	771.78	773.19
Bar. at Centg., inches.	30.39	30.44
Variation mm for 24h	†2.31	†2.25
Variation mm for 12h	†2.00	†2.02
Wind—Direction	N	NNW
Wind—Kilom per hour	5	8
Wind—Miles	3.1	5.0
Temperature—Cen ...	1°3	3°7
Temperature—Fah ...	34.4	38.7
Humidity: co	100	92
Nebulosity 5-10	10	7
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

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"THE BARRIER"

SEVEN PARTS

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SEVEN PARTS

On Jan. 20th, 21st and 22nd.

"THE MORMON MAID"

SEVEN PARTS

Matinee on Saturday, the 19th, and Sunday, the 20th, at Popular Prices

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 13, 1918.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	
@ 108½=Tls. 92.71	
@ 72.3=Mex. $12.75	
Mex. Dollars Market rate Tls. 72.06	
Dragon Dollars: native bank rate	11
Yhai Gold Bars: 978 touch	Tls. 253
Bar Silver	
Copper Cash per tael	1790
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 4/5d.=Tls.	4.53
exch. @ 72.3=Mex.	$6.26
Peking Bar	Tls. 365
Native Interest	.02

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	45½d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	72.4
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 27.25
Ex. N. Y. on London	T.T. $4.76⅛
Consols	£ —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 4/5
London	Demand 4/5⅛
India	T.T. 207½
Paris	T.T. 604
Paris	Demadn 605
New York	T.T. 105½
New York	Demand 105⅝
Hongkong	T.T. 68½
Japan	T.T. 49
Batavia	T.T. 238½

Banks Buying Rates

London	4 m/s. Cdts. 4/7d.
London	4 m/s. Docy. 4/7⅛d.
London	6 m/s. Cdts. 4/7⅛d.
London	6 m/s. Docy. 4/7⅛d.
Paris	4 m/s. 632
New York	4 m/s. 109⅛

Customs House Exchange Rates For January

Hk. Tls.	4.09 @ 4/4⅛		£1
"	1 @ 599	= Francs	6.67
"	1	No quotation Marks	†5.44
"	0.86 @ 104½	Gold	$1
"	1 @ 49½	Yen	2.25
"	1 @ 15	Rupees	3.67
"	1 @ 1,150	Roubles	13.81
"	1 @ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, January 12, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

S.M.C. 6% debs 1908 @ Tls. 90.50

Unofficial

S.M.C. 7% debs. 1917 @ Tls. 100.00

Consolidated Tls. 2.50

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, January 12, 1918.

BUSINESS DONE

Unofficial

Anglo Dutch @ Tls. 4.10 cash

Piece Goods And Yarn

Messrs. Ilbert and Co. write as follows in their market report for week ending January 11:—

The feeling of optimism which pervaded the market only recently has not lasted very long, and the political situation has so altered for the worse during the week that it now appears almost hopeless to expect a revival of trade during the month which has still to elapse before business finally closes down for the China New Year interval. Apparently the recent mandate to cease all fighting has been ignored by many of the military leaders, and even in provinces like Szechuen where actual operations have been discontinued for the time being, the cities and trade routes are so overrun by bands of robbers and disorderly soldiery that trade has been brought to a complete standstill.

The few sales that we have to report below have practically all been to Northern ports though one or two insignificant transactions have been effected for Hankow. A certain amount of speculative buying has also been in progress in anticipation of an advance in prices during the Spring months but whether this will materialise or not depends entirely on the course of internal politics in the meantime.

Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lbs.—A few sales have been made to Northern ports in the following:—Blue Elephant at Tls. 4.00, and Two Stags at Tls. 3.85. Auction prices were very firm.

4 lbs. to 7 lbs.—We hear of a sale of Horseman 7 lbs. at Tls. 2.70.

9 lbs. to 11 lbs.—Market very dull with only a single transaction to record in Three Joss 10 lbs. at Tls. 5.00. The auction goods advanced, appreciably in practically every case.

White Shirtings.—Very little demand has been felt and the only business made public is in Two Dollars at Tls. 9.50, and Gold Nine "Tah" at Tls. 7.75. Auctions very firm.

Bleached T. Cloths.—Small sales to the North have been made in Gold Four Cocks at Tls. 6.30 and Three Stagheads at Tls. 5.10.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—A few lots of various cloths have been taken for the North but the market on the whole is quiet. Prices at auction were rather irregular.

Drills and Sheetings.—There is nothing to report regarding Drills but a sale of Japanese Dragonhead Sheetings is disclosed at Tls. 5.20.

Enquiries for further lots of locally woven sheetings have been turned down for advances of one to two mace per piece and no business appears to have been done.

Cotton.—The local staple has continued quite strong with an upward tendency, at the same time there is as yet no apparent eagerness by sellers to accept lower rates in order to secure cash prior to the annual settling day about a month ahead. Quotations today are: Tungchow Tls. 36.50 to Tls. 37.50, Steam Ginned at Tls. 36.50 to Tls. 37.00. Ordinary Shanghai at Tls. 34.00 to Tls. 35.00. Shensi No. 1 is quoted at Tls. 40.00 to Tls. 41.00 per picul. Market quite steady at the close.

Further advances have been established on the Liverpool market, and Reuter's last cable quotes Good Middling American at 23.74d., Egyptian Sakellarids at 31.05d., and F. M. G. Bengal and Scinde at 18.27d. per lb.

Local Yarn.—Our market, although quiet is quite steady, only one small sale of 300 Bales 12s. Anchor chop having come to our notice at Tls. 130 In view of the higher rates of Cotton, Mill owners are not prepared to accept recent prices.

Indian Yarn.—Prices have advanced about a tael per bale during the week and business is reported to the extent of about 1,850 bales as follows:—

No. 10s:—600 Bales Connaught at Tls. 119.00, 300 Bales Naranjee at Tls. 119.00, 200 Bales Tiger and Tree at Tls. 118.00, and 100 Bales Tricumdass at Tls. 120.00.

No. 12s:—150 Bales China at Tls. 129.00, 100 Bales Currimbhoy at Tls. 129.00, 150 Bales Elphinstone at Tls. 128.00, 100 Bales Herald Office at Tls. 129.25, and 150 Bales Moon at Tls. 129.00.

Japanese Yarn.—Market steady to firm, sales being made public in:—

No. 16s:—300 Bales Woman at Tls. 149.00, 200 Bales Blue Fish at Tls. 150.00, and 200 Bales Three Horses at Tls. 148.00.

No. 12s:—600 Bales Man and Fish at Tls. 152.00-154.00.

Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. in their report for week ending Jan. 10, write as follows:—

Business on the local Exchange during the past week has been dull in all classes of stock and but a small number of transactions has been recorded. Cottons remain very quiet and show practically no change on last week's closing rates. The approach of the Chinese New Year settlement is generally coincident with a dull share market. Debentures are in rather more request.

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Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
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Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

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Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

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L. R. BREMNER,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves	Frs. 48,000,000.00

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Canton	Mengtse	Singapore
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L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

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President:
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Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

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Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
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Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
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M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s.	$15,000,000
Silver	18,500,000
	$33,500,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

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	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	2,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowsk	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

31 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital	H.$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital	H.$1,371,500
Reserve Fund	H.$ 120,000
Investment reserve fund	H.$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
1st Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital:	
Chinese Government	10,000,000.00
Chinese Mercantile Community	2,312,500.00
	$12,312,500.00
Reserve Fund	1,892,564.85

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminister Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Rund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	" 36,000,000
Reserve Fund	" 22,100,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Kobe	Peking
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Changchun	Los Angeles	Seattle
Dalny	Lyons	Singapore
Hankow	Mukden	Sydney
Harbin	Nagasaki	Sinanfu
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokio
Kaiyuen	Osaka	Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commerical and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital	$ 200,000.00
Reserve	$ 10,000.00
Deposits (June, 30, 1917)	$1,590,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus	U.S. $6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits	U.S. $1,348,000.00
	U.S. $7,848,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Bankers:

Bombay	Hongkong	Peking
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Santo Domingo
Cebu	Manila	San Pedro de,
Colon	Medellin	Macoris
(Cristobal C.Z.)		Shanghai
Hankow	Panama	Singapore
		Tientsin
		Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia	Rio de Janeiro
Buenos Aires	Santiago de Cuba
Genoa	Santos
Havana	San Paulo
Montevideo	Valparaiso
Petrograd	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461, (about £966,288)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja	Semarang	
Langsa	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital	Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	600,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru (Mauritius)	
Galle	(Kelantan)	Pangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.
7 Nanking Road.
9753

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

PAID-UP
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO,
Manager.
Y. M. CHIEN,
Sub-Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
No. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital	Yen	30,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)	Yen	18,750,000
Reserve	Yen	2,800,000
Deposits	Yen	150,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi Kure, Nihama, Hiroshima, Yanai Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASHARA,
Manager.
Tel. No. 2359 —(Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 2360 —(Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office).

中華滙理 Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head office: Tientsin

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsingkianpu	

Shanghai Branch
141, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN,
Manager.
W. D. ZAH,
Sub-manager.

SEES GREAT FUTURE FOR JEW AND ARAB

Brotherhood And Conciliation Must Animate Revived Nations, Col. Sykes Says

RESPONSIBILITY ON ZION

Jerusalem Must Be Vital Heart, Healing Europe And Calling Asia Back To Life

London, Dec. 11.—With the capture of Jerusalem Arthur Balfour's recent declaration, made with the approval of the War Cabinet, in favor of Zionism takes substantial form. Beyond Mr. Balfour's brief letter to Lord Rothschild, there has been issued no explicit statement of the British attitude on the question, which, it is well appreciated, presents several facts hardly less important than the purely Zionist aspect.

Serious consideration of various problems involved, however, was shown in a speech delivered in Manchester by Colonel Sir Mark Sykes, M.P., who is well known as an authority on Eastern affairs, and who, though not directly attached to the British Foreign Office, is consulted in all matters touching this particular aspect of British policy. Sir Mark Sykes wrote the proclamation to the Arabs issued when General Maude entered Bagdad. At the Manchester meeting addressed by him letters supporting the Zionist policy were read from Lord Rothschild, Lord Robert Cecil, Herbert Samuel, M.P.; Dr. Hertz, Chief Rabbi; the Bishop of Manchester, and Arthur Henderson, M.P. The meeting was a most enthusiastic one.

Millions Of Jews Deeply Moved

Sir Mark Sykes said that since Mr. Balfour's letter to Lord Rothschild testimony had come from millions of Jews all over the world that the mass of Jewry was profoundly moved. Although within 2,000 years past Jewry had on occasion been moved in unison, it had always before been on some matter of grief and never of joy. The war had been fruitful in negatives, but here was a great positive. For centuries there had been something amiss with civilisation. Every nation and every continent had had its Jewish problem, oppressive laws, ghettos, and pales. Here Jews were proscribed and evicted, there tolerated and assimilated, and between the two one did not know whether the first was not the better.

The realisation of the Zionist ideal was an end of all that. Zionism would give the Jews of the world a higher position than they had ever had before. Although few might go to Palestine in proportion to those who remained without, the latter would not suffer. No British Jew would be less British because he could look at the cradle of his race with pride and the religious center of his faith with happiness and reverence. When spiritual citizenship was clearly and nobly defined, civic citizenship would be higher than ever before.

But there were practical considerations to be regarded. It was as vital for the success of the Zionist plan that it should rest upon a Jewish, Armenian, and Arab entente. The Armenian was one of the oppressed peoples, and until he could live his life and realise his national aspirations the Jews could have no guarantee that the tyranny which fell upon him would not fall upon them. We had been told that the Turk had tolerated the Jew. It was because in Turkey the Jews had not been a political element and had had no agrarian population. The day that Zionism was realised they were landholders and became to the Turk the same as the Bulgar, Serb, Greek, Armenian, and Arab. Until they had liberated the Armenians they could not be secure. They must have between themselves and their possible aggressor a stable, progressive Armenian State.

As To The Arabs

When he spoke of the Arabs he entered into no nice distinction. He referred to those in Asia who were one in language and in blood by environment. They were called Syrians, Mesopotamians, Mosulis, and Aleppines. By religion they were called Christians, Mussulmans, Druses, Mitawelis, and Anzaries. In blood there was on the male side a little infusion in Syria of Crusader, and in Mesopotamia of Turanian and Iranian, but scientists would call these only traces. Eighty-five per cent of the stock was Semitic. For 800 years the Arabs had been under Turkish dynastics. Their canals of Mesopotamia had been ruined, and when Vasco da Gama rounded the Cape he cut them off from European commerce. They were bound, impoverished, and denied by policy and isolated by events. Were they dead? Never!

Everybody was familiar with the simile "sleeps, but never dies." Wherever there were men of Arab stock, whether in Nigeria or Chicago, Java or Manchester, one will find there progressive people who took an interest in art, in literature, in philosophy, and had a high place in commerce. Today the Arabs were pre-nationalist. They were one in blood and in tongue. There were seven or eight millions of them. They were prolific. There was a combination of manpower, virgin soil, petroleum, and brains. What was that going to produce in 1950?

The inevitable result was that the seven or eight million would turn to twenty millions; the Mesopotamian canal system would be reconstructed; Syria would become the granary of Europe; Bagdad, Damascus, and Aleppo would be each as big as Manchester; universities and a great press must arise. Arab civilisation was coming here. No Sultan or Kaiser could prevent it. And when it came, no imperialists and financiers would be able to control it.

It was the destiny of the Jews to be closely connected with the Arab revival, and co-operation and goodwill from the first were necessary or ultimate disaster would overtake both Jew and Arab. Therefore he warned the Jews to look through Arab glasses.

What The Arab Fears

What did the Arab fear? He feared financial corporations pivoted on Palestine controlling Syria and Mesopotamia. He feared the soil of Palestine would be bought by companies and that he would become the proletariat working on the soil. He feared the Palestinian colonists might drop their colonies and drift into Syria and Mesopotamia as middlemen and crush him out of existence. It was essential that the Zionists should realise and face these dangers. The Arabs should understand that the Jews sought no land not willingly sold, that all land would be developed only through Jewish labor, that colonists would be bona fide colonists, and that the Jews were out to win Palestine not by financial maneuvers, but by the sweat of their brow. The co-operation of these two facts offered such prospects to mankind, hostility would mean such an unthinkable tragedy, that he felt it his duty to give warning.

A second warning he could offer was that the Zionists should remember that Jerusalem was a triple shrine sacred to Christian, Jew, and Moslem alike, Jerusalem throbbed with history. It was inflammable ground and a careless word or gesture might set half a continent aflame. Jewish policy would not be realised by the diplomacy, tact, delicacy, or virtues of the drawing room politician. Jerusalem called for more than that. It did not call for toleration, but for sympathy, understanding, compassion, and sacrifice—"sympathy," he explained, "with the Moslem to whom the Mosque of Omar is the most sacred spot on earth; understanding of the Christian who, like myself, feels that in helping Zionism he is doing something to make a great amend; the sacrifice of all sense of triumph, of old memories, of ancient wrong. Approach it not in a spirit of toleration, but of brotherhood and affection."

Sir Mark Sykes believed that, approached in the right spirit, Zionism would be a cause of great reconciliation; not of fusion, but of good fellowship between the members of three faiths of common origin. Misused, it would be the beginning of bitterer strife than ever the world had known.

Timidity was the road to ruin. Let them face facts boldly in the realisation of their ideal and he saw security for the world's peace; he saw them co-operating as moral guarantors and protectors of small States, being perhaps the smallest and greatest. At the same time he saw them healing religious distractions which had severed the best from the best throughout the ages. In Jerusalem there would be the great, vital heart healing the scars of Europe and calling Asia once more back to life.

James de Rothschild, who also spoke, said what was wanting from the Jewish people was no longer schemes, but deeds, and he hoped that in the near future cohorts of modern Maccabees would be fighting their way through the hills of Judea. The Jewish claim was one for justice, and that also was the basis of the claims of the Arabs and Armenians, claims which the Jews fully indorsed and were pledged to support.

Britain stood as the foster mother of the new-born Jewish nation, and he looked forward to the day when that nation, steeled in adversity but proud in hope, would have proved itself by dint of its work to be a real daughter.

PROF. I. K. SETO
EXPERT MASSEUR
15 Years' Experience in U.S.A.

Electric and Steam Vapor and TURKISH BATHS; specialty for Rheumatism and Nervousness guaranteed to Cure Colds. 75 North Szechuen Road (opposite Quinsan Road). 15838

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, JANUARY 13, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..		..	21.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Shuntieg	8.30		..	..	..	8.00
Chinwangtao	Kenkon maru	12.00	..	..		..	11.30
Peking and Tsin (Every day)	Train			..	17.00	..	17.00
Tomorrow							
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	21.00	..	..		..	20.30
Europe via Siberia (Express)	Via Pukow	..	21.00	..	..	..	17.00
Tongkong			17.00				..
Tongkong and Canton	Shuning	21.00	..	..	16.30	17.00	21.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..		..	21.00
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow		..	..	18.00	..	17.3
Manila direct	Venezuela	16.00				..	15.30
Foochow	Hainming	21.00	17.00	..	16.30	17.00	21.00
Manila and Hongkong		..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tsin (Daily except Sunday)			17.00	..			
Tsinkow			17.00	..		..	..
Shuppo	Hsin Peking		15.00	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, Jan. 15.							
Japan Ports	Omi maru	10.30	..	..	..	..	10.00
Tsingtao, Manchuria & Dalny	Sakaki maru	11.0	..	..	..	..	10.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00		..		..	21.00
Japan			17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan & America via Nagasaki	Omi maru	..	..	..	..	A11.30	11.00
Dalny, Manchuria & Europe	Sakaki maru		..		..	B12.30	11.30
Wednesday, Jan. 16.							
Europe via Siberia (P. Train)	Via Pukow		21.00	..			17.00
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	21.00		..			20.30
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Wingsang	21.30	..	..	16.30	17.00	21.00
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Shantung	21.0	..	..	16.30	17.00	21.00
Amoy and Hongkong		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow			..	18.00	..	17.30
Swatow and Hongkong		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Thursday, Jan 17.							
Japan Ports	Yawata maru	11.30	..	..	..	..	11.0
Japan and U.S.A. via Moji	Yawata maru	..	..	..	..	c12.30	12.00
Saturday, Jan 19.							
Swatow and Hongkong		..	17.00	..	..	..	..

† Letters forwarded by this route only when specially marked.

A Letters and boxes with declared value 11 a.m. Parcel post and money orders 10.30 a.m.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 11.30 a.m. Parcel post and money orders 11 a.m.

C Letters and boxes with declared value noon. Parcel post and money orders 11.30 a.m.

Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday and Wednesday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Local Outports Mail

Permanent Notice

Destination.	Mails. Close Daily. a.m.	p.m.
Shanghai-Nanking Train.		
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China.	7.00	
Soochow, Wusih, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places	8.00	9.00
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking all River Ports	11.30	
Soochow, Wusih and intermediate places		2.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and intermediate places		4.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River Ports North China ... Shanghai-Hangchow Train.		9.00
Sinchwang, (and Szeking), Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtien, Siashih, (and Tunghianghsien), Changan, (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping, (and Tangsi), and Hangchow (also Huchow)	6.30	3.00
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, (& Tangsi), Siashih, (and Tunghianghsien), Changan, (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping and Hangchow (also Shaohing and Siaoshan)		1.30
Sungkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places		2.30
Ningpo via Hangchow Sundays only		1.30
Woosung Train.	Close Daily	
Woosung (also Paoshan and Kiangwan)	5.50	2.10
	7.00	5.00
	10.10	6.30
	11.45	
Steamer.	Daily. Sundays expected	
Ningpo, Chinhai, Tinghai and Wenchow Steam Launch		3.30
	Close Daily a.m.	p.m
Tsungming, Paochen, Haimenting and Miaochen	7.00	5.00
	11.00	
Chuking and Pinghu	8.00	
Huchow, Nanzin and Linghu	11.00	
Minhang, Nankiao and Tukiahang	8.00	
	11.00	
Tatwan, Nanhwei, Fengsien and Sinchang	7.00	
	11.00	
Courier		
Chowpu	6.30	
	11.00	
Foot Boat.		
Chwansha	6.45	
	11.00	
Cycle Rider		
Siccawei and Taipac	8.00	2.00
	10.00	4.00
		6.00
Kiangnan Arsenal	8.00	2.00
	11.00	4.00

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$582½
Chartered	£84 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 300 S.
North China	Tls. 115
Union of Canton	Tls. 760
Yangtsze	$205
Far Eastern Trans. Co. Ltd.	Tls. 10 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$122½ B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 310 S.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def	
"Shell"	112s. B.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 22
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 40 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9 B.
Oriental Cons	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	Tls. 2½ B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 127 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 70 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 13½ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 66 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 98½ B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 76
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 69
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd	$9 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cottons Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 170
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97½
International	Tls. 90
International (pref.)	Tls. 62½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 65
Oriental	Tls. 45
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 124
Kung Yik	Tls. 16 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 7½ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref	Tls. 95 S.
Industrials	
Sulter Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	Tls. 92½ B.
Green Island	Tls. 7.80 Sa.
Langkats	Tls. 14½ B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 70 S.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	Tls. 14 B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$100
Moutrie	$35
Watson	Tls. 5½ Sa.
Weeks	Tls. 13½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 9¼
Amherst	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8.85 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4.10 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 26 B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 3.40
Bute	Tls. 1 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.10 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 10½
Cheng	Tls. 2
Consolidated	Tls. 2½ B.
Dominion	Tls. 9¼ S.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 6¾ Sa.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 16¾ B.
Kamunting	Tls. 6
Kapala	Tls. 0.90
Kapayang	Tls. 27½
Karan	Tls. 12
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 7
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 15¾ B.
Padang	Tls. 12
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 8½
Permata	Tls. 3
Repah	Tls. 0.92½ B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.80 B.
Seekep	Tls. 6
Semambu	Tls. 1.10 B.
Senawang	Tls. 12
Shanghai Kiebang	Tls. 0.92½
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7
S'hai Malay-pref	Tls. 10.70
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1¼ B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.55
Sungei Duri	Tls. 9 S.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6½ S.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.70 B.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 75 cts.
Taiping	Tls. 1¼ B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.97½ B.
Tebong	Tls. 17¼ B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 4.60 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. L. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 8½ S.
S'hai Elec and Asb	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 66 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 77 S.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 187½

L. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

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BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service

London, January 10.—According to the Bank of England Returns, the Proportion of reserve to Liabilities, 20%; Bank of England rate of Discount, 5%.

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, January 10.—Today's cotton prices were:—

Goodmiddling Americans ...24.01d.
March .....23.24d.
May .....23.00d.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on January 8, 1918.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	16-18
Cod	"	16-20
Mandarin	"	20-30
Mackerel	"	25-30
Pomfret	"	25-30
Salmon	"	16-18
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	16-20
Whitebait	"	16-20
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	1.50-2.00
Duck	"	40-70
Eggs	per doz.	16-20
Fowl	per lb.	16-18
Geese	each	70-1.00
Hare	"	35-40
Partridge	"	40-50
Pheasant	"	50-60
Pigeons	"	18-20
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	14-16
Snipe	"	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	30-35
Teal	each	12-14
Wild Duck	"	30-40
Wild Pigeons	"	16-18
Woodcock	"	50-60
Wild Geese	"	35-45
Fruit		
Appricots	"	none
Bananas	"	5-6
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-16
Chestnuts	per lb.	8-10
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	6-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	6-8
Peaches	"	none
Persimmons	"	none
Pecboes	per lb.	none
Plums	"	none
Pumeloes	each	12-16
Pineapples	"	8-16
Pears	per lb.	8-10
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	"	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbage	each	3-5
Celery	per bunch	3-10
Carrots	"	2-3
Cauliflower	each	5-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	"	10-12
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	5-6
Peas	"	none
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.50-3.00
Parnips	per bunch	3-4
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb	3-4
Tomatoes	"	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lb.	$6.00
Flour Australian	per 50 lb.	$4.40
Flour Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.50
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.20
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 13.50
Stove Coal	per ton	Tls. 21.75
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.70
Bran	"	$1.85

E. KILNER.
Chief Inspector.

AMUSEMENTS

Olympic Theatre

GRAND OPERA AND BALLET SEASON

In aid of Allied War Funds

Booking now open at Moutrie's for

"I. PAGLIACCI"

and

"Pierrot's Dream"

on

Jan. 24th, 26th and 31st

and for

"LA TOSCA"

on

Jan 15th and 17th

and

"CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA"

and

"MYHRA"

on Jan. 19th

16438

AT THE

VICTORIA THEATRE

SHOWING

On Jan. 13th

AND

MATINEE TODAY, 13th

DUSTIN FARNUM

IN

"DAVID GARRICK"

In Five Parts

ISIS THEATRE

Corner of Jukong and North Szechuen Roads (about 150 yards from Range Road.)

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"FATTY'S TINTYPE TANGLE"

2 parts

"SCANDAL IN A FAMILY"

and other interesting Pictures

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On Jan. 14th & 16th

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"SILKS AND SATINS"

IN FIVE PARTS

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PROGRAMME For Jan. 13th.

"CHUSINGURA"

A Story of Bushido, In Eight Parts

Change of Programme Every Monday and Friday

Matinee on Sunday at 2.30 p.m.

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan 22	..	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
" 23	..	San Francisco	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co
Feb 2	..	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
" 5	..	Tacoma and Seattle	Manila maru	Jap.	O. S. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan	15	12 30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
"	17	1.30	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
"	18	5.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
"	19	6.00*	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Sakata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
"	22	6.00*	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikuzo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
"	24		Kobe and Osaka v. M ji	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
"	26	..	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

	London etc.	Kanagawa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
	Liverpool etc.	Mishima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan	13	10 00*	Swatow & Hongkong	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
"	14	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Pekin;	Br.	J. & S.
"	14	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi	N. S. S. Co
"	14	..	Hongkong & Manila	Venezuela	Am	P. M. S. S. Co.
"	15	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi	C. M. S. N. Co
"	15	D. L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br	B. & S.
"	16	A. M.	Foochow	Hsinming	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
"	17		Honghong	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
"	17	D. L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
"	17	D. L.	S'atow, H'gkong and Canton	Wingsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
"	18		Takao via F'chow & Keelung	Shoshu maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
"	20	D. L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
"	21	D. L.	Hongkong & Canton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Jan	14	noon	Dairy	Sungkiang	Br.	B. & S.
"	15	9.00*	Tsingtao	Sanyomaru	Jap.	S. M. R.
"	15	1.00	Dairy	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
"	15	9 00*	Tsingtao	Tencho maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
"	16	3.0:	Tsingtao	Shengking	Br	B. & S
"	18	5.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
"	18	1.30	Tsingtao and Dairy	Kobe maru	Jap	S. M. R
"	18	noon	Tsingtao	Isshin maru	Jap.	M. R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Jan	13	M. N.	Hankow etc.	Kiangkwan	Chi	C. M. S. N. Co.
"	13	D. L.	do	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
"	13	noon	Wuhu	Kweilin	Br.	B. & S.
"	14	M. N	Hankow etc.	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co
"	14	M. N	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co
"	14	M. N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
"	15	M. N	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
"	15	M. N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
"	15	M. N	do	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
"	16	M. N	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co
"	16	M. N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
"	16	M. N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
"	17	M. N.	do	Kianghsie	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
"	17	M. N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
"	17	M. N	do	Suiyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
"	17	D. L.	Wuhu	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
"	18	M. N	Hankow etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
"	18	M. N.	do	Tatung	Br	B. & S.
"	19	M. N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Code
Jan 12	Nin po	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N Co.	KLYW
" 12	Japan	Jinsen maru		Jap.		
" 12	Japan	Jubo maru		Jap.		
" 12		Chuyu maru		Jap.		
" 12	Hongkong	Glenavy		Br.	Glen Line	
" 12		Masaki maru		Jap.		
" 12	Japan	Omi maru	3222	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
" 12	Japan	Taga maru	1784	Jap.		
" 12	Hankow	Luenho	1620	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
" 12	Hankow	Chungking	1311	Br.	B. & S.	CNW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Jan 12	Hankow etc.	Tachang maru	1369	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 12	Japan	Hakusi maru	1434	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 12	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi	C. M. S. N. Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangkwan, Capt. C. B. Conley, will leave on Sunday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Luenho, tons 2,868 Capt. Jackson, will leave on Monday, January 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tafoo Maru, Capt. S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Monday, Jan. 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5, The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyu Captain F. Carlson, will leave on Monday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenyi, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, January 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiwo, tons 2,671 Capt. Sellar, will leave on Tuesday, January 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Nanyang M. Capt. K. Takeshita will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Tuesday, January 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5, The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Talee M. Capt M. Takeo, will be despatched from pootung N.K.K. wharf on Wednesday, January 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaicha. No. 5, The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin, Captain Newcomb, will leave on Wednesday, Jan. 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Suiyang M., Capt. A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from the C. M. Canral wharf on Thursday, January 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5, The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Fengyang Maru, Capt. A. E. Inwood will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Friday, January 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung, Captain Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, January 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund., Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tachi Maru Capt. S. Yasakawa, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Saturday, Jan. 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5, The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Capt. Pickard, will leave on Saturday, January 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

For Southern Ports

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shuntien, Captain Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, January 13, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Monday, January 14, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinming, Capt. H. Mackenion, will leave on Tuesday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sunning Capt. W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, January 15, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shantung, Capt. Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Jan. 17, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Shoshu Maru, Captain K. Yamamoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Wednesday, January 18, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Yingchow Capt. E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, January 20, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiyang, Capt. J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, January 22, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Chicago Maru Capt. T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Feb. 1. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234, 4235.

For Northern Ports

DAIREN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sungkiang Capt. H. Trowbridge, will leave on Monday, Jan. 14, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shengking, Capt. McIntosh will leave from Watung on Wednesday, January 16, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

DAIREN and TSINGTAO.—The Steamer Kohoku Maru, Captain M. Oyama, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Jan. 25, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA and SEATTLE, CALLING at VICTORIA B.C. v. N'SAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Manila M. Capt. N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on Feb. 5. Through Bills of Lading are granted for A'can ports and overland points connecting with the chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. at seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch Conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty on same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The O.S.K. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No 4234 and 4235.

C. N. C.

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For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Chungking and *Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtsze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung, Sunning and Suiyang.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.
Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund. During the Winter months sailings are irregular owing to weather conditions.

For NINGPO:—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.
For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
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OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Jan. 15
SAKATA MARU	4,500	Capt. M. Naito,	Jan. 19
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui,	Jan. 22
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	Jan. 26
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	Jan. 29

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YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	Jan. 17
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Jan. 24

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KASHIMA MARU	19,000	——	Jan. 8

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CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ = Midnight, 13³⁰ = 1.30 p.m.

July 1st, 1917 and until further notice

Mail 101	Mail 3.	Luxe 1.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2.	Mail 4.	Mail 102.
B. s.	B. s.	B. S.			B. S.	B.	B. s.
20²⁵	8⁵	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	22²⁰	19⁵⁰	10²⁰
23⁴⁵	11¹²	638	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	19³⁵	17⁰⁰	7²⁰
23⁵⁰	11¹⁷	643	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	19⁰⁵	16⁵⁸	7¹⁰
000	12²⁵	6⁰⁰	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	19²⁰	16⁴⁵	7⁰⁰
19¹⁰	5²⁰	23¹⁰	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2⁰⁰	. .	10⁴⁰

Local 5.	Mail 3			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4.	Local 6.
	B. s.					B. s.	
7¹⁵	11³⁰	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	17⁰⁵	16¹²
7²⁵	11⁴⁰	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin Central dep.	—	16¹⁵	16⁰²
7⁴⁵	12⁰⁰	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	16¹¹	15⁴⁷
11⁴³	15⁰⁰	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	13³²	12²¹
14⁵⁷	17⁴⁶	—	148	dep. Tsechow dep.	—	10⁴⁸	9²⁸
18⁰¹	20²¹	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	8⁰⁶	6⁴⁰
7.	:	—	220	:	—	:	8.
8⁰⁰	20³¹	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	7⁵⁶	18¹²
10³⁹	22³¹	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	6⁰¹	15⁴²
13⁰⁰	0³⁸	—		arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	3⁴⁹	13¹¹
13¹⁵	0⁴⁸	—	318	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	3³⁹	12⁵⁶
15⁵⁸	3¹⁶	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	1²⁰	10³²
18¹⁸	4⁵⁰	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	23³⁶	8¹⁰
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	10.
6³⁰	4⁵⁷	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	23²⁹	20⁰⁷
11⁵⁶	8²³	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	19⁵³	14⁴²
12⁰⁶	8⁴⁰	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	—	19⁴⁵	14²²
16⁵⁷	11⁵²	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	16⁴⁸	9²⁸
18⁴⁸	13⁰⁰	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	15³⁰	7²⁸

Express 16.	Express 10.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1.	Express 15.
B. S.	B.					B.	B. S.
. .	14²⁰	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	14¹⁰	. .
23⁰⁰	14²⁰	. .		dep. Nanking arr.	. .	14¹⁵	6⁵⁰
7⁰⁰	21²⁰	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	7⁵⁵	23⁰⁰

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
9³⁰	13⁵⁰	21³⁰	d. Yenchowfu a.	6³⁰	12³⁰	20⁰⁰	5³⁰	11¹⁰	18⁰⁰	d. Lincheng a.	8¹⁰	14¹⁰	21⁰⁰
10²²	14⁵⁵	22⁵²	a. Tsiningchow d.	5²⁸	11²⁵	18⁵⁸	6³⁸	12¹⁹	19⁰⁸	a. Tsochuang d.	7¹²	13⁰⁹	19⁵²

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 | = train runs on Thursday only. 230 | = train runs on Fridays only.

| 300 = on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B = train has buffet car with regular meal service

S = train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s = train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to th Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements
ntended for the Sunday issue of The China Press
hsould be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday.**

Smiles from the Mixed Court

Ever since one William G. Shakespeare, Esq., went and discovered that line about conscience making cowards of us all, the well known and justly celebrated human race has been running along under a handicap.

The Chinese Police Constable who picked up Tsen Woo-kyih, hooked a familiar elbow about his biceps, and escorted him to the station house had nothing at all against Tsen beyond the fact that the latter had some time previously been told not to stray about inside the Settlement boundaries. Tsen, however, was far from suspecting that any such trivial matter as this was agitating the C. P. C's. mind. Those fatal words from the late Mr. Hamlet's famous monologue kept getting in their work. The C. P. C. maintained a sinister silence. And with this complication of influences working on him, Tsen arrived at the station in a state not only bordering on but well within the boundaries of hysteria.

Tsen had obviously read in a book somewhere that confession covers a multitude of sins, or some such laudable sentiment, for the first thing he did when he was hauled before the foreign Sergeant was to admit that he was the man.

"What man? Who man?" demanded the Sergeant, looking dazed.

"The man who robbed the foreigner," moaned Tsen.

Well, they looked through all the records and reports and statistics available, but they couldn't find any case where any foreigner had been robbed under any such circumstances as the penitent related.

But Tsen was so sincere about it and obviously would have been so shocked to find out that his crime was unknown, that the Mixed Court decided he ought to be taken at his own word and, considering also his past record, lived up to all of the prisoner's expectations by dishing him out a seven year-sentence.

The Wheels of Misfortune

Tsung Oo-dzaung was in what the story books delight to call a quandary, whatever that may designate. He was in it up to his neck, and the tide seemed to be still rising.

Tsung, in his moments of industry, was by way of acting as motive power for a handcart, the property of Pau Ah-kan, who deals in merchandise of sorts. Outside of his fits of industry Tsung had a habit of composing himself on a curb, or any place handy, and dropping off to sleep. Waking after forty-winks on this occasion, he slowly perceived that something had happened to his handcart since last time he had looked at it. A careful inspection revealed that a couple of the wheels were missing. Mr. Pau happened up about this time and participated in the discovery. He informed Tsung, in a few smoking words, that unless the wheels were back in active service on their rightful chassis in time to take out the next delivery of cabbages, he would be under the painful necessity of garnisheeing his faithful employe's salary for the next ten or twelve years.

Hence the quandary.

Shifting the scenery rapidly, we now see the handcart, resplendent with wheels, standing before the Pau doorway with Tsung leaning proudly in the foreground.

Mr. Pau beams.

"Well done—"

But what is this cloud of dust coming down the street?

It pauses before the Pau establishment and resolves itself into none other than Chang Cheng-tsen, with a policeman in his wake. Mr. Chang takes one look at the Pau handcart, lets out a piercing shriek and then helps the policeman to remove the firm of Pau, Tsung and Co. to the police station where they are charged with kidnapping wheels from the unattended chariot of Chang on the Seward Road.

Tsung told the Court all about the quandary next morning and the court sympathised and gave him three weeks.

Tried This Way of Resting?

Woo Sung-pau discovered Tseu Ah-sai standing on three empty packing cases stacked end on end under one of the windows in the Woo residence on Kiukiang Road. He thought this rather odd, the more so since it was in the early hours before the dawn, so he took Tseu to a policeman.

In the Mixed Court Tseu denied that he had any thought of trying to break into the place. He had only climbed up on the boxes for a rest. Tsen will not be able to do any more climbing for a while but he can rest for a whole eighteen months.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS IDEA SHOWN AS PRACTICABLE

Analysis Of Possibilities Made At Meeting Of Congress In Paris

PROBLEMS SET FORTH

Legislative As Well As Executive Power Necessary If League Is To Be Fact

Paris, France, December 1.—The annual congress of the Ligue des Droits de l'Homme has just been held in the lecture hall of the Musee Social in the Rue Las-Cases, and all the circumstances and events have invested it with a peculiar interest. In advance of the meeting a detailed report, expressing the league's views and objects, was circulated among the members by M. Ferdinand Buisson, the president. He stated in this document that the congress of 1916 had examined the conditions of a durable peace and had pronounced in favor of the establishment of a Society of Nations. But, he asked, what should one understand by that seductive formula? Was it a case of a conception, a priori, or rather the continuation of the movement of civilisation during many centuries? Having thus set the question he answered it without hesitation. He declared that it was not a speculative conception emanating from philanthropists or pacifists; it was not a case of postulating a new humanity or of reconstructing the world throughout; furthermore it was not a scheme for suppressing existing nations, by melting them all down into one or reducing them to a uniform type. The object pursued might be expressed in this brief formula—"To institute, among the nations, the same regime that each one of them applies to its own subjects, that is to say the settlement of disputes by justice and not by force." This, M. Buisson urges, is less of a theory than a natural evolution of the human spirit and of history. It is the extension of the movement according to which men have progressed by instinct ever since they were men.

He adds, if, however, there is to be a Society of Nations, two conditions are necessary, the one of justice and the other of fact; one determining the idea, the other permitting it to be realised; the first the right of the peoples to settle their own affairs, the second the putting this into action by worldwide institutions corresponding to the three powers, legislative, judicial, executive. He next declares that for war to be abolished it is necessary that, as men pride themselves on not being brutes, groups of men must banish brutality as a law of their relations, and he recalls hits article of the "immortal declaration,"—"Men are born and live free and equal by right," —and asks if the time has not come to complete the work of their fathers and write, "People are born and live free and equal by right." For the Society of Nations to become a sovereign institution it is necessary, he says, that it should possess the reality of the three powers, which are as indispensable to international sovereignty as they are to national sovereignty; the legislative power, the responsibility for promulgating general conventions of international order which will bind the peoples together as the law binds the citizens; the judicial power, to apply to every case and to every dispute the international laws; and the executive power, to suppress all resistance to the acts of the public authority. A Society of Nations, says M. Buisson, which is fortified with these three powers has a constitution, an existence and a right of action. It has the capacity for establishing justice, because it wishes it and can bring it about.

Another report was presented to the Congress by M. Jean Hennessy, who had been instructed to report on the organisation of the legislative, judicial and executive powers of the Society of Nations. M. Hennessy does not deny the extreme difficulty of the problem, but after having clarified it as much as possible, he grapples with it. There can be no Society of Nations, he says, which does not comprehend a general confederation of the human groups based on systems analogous to those of the federations already constituted in the world. He therefore pronounces in favor of an international assembly which would study the regulation of international questions of every kind, would codify laws bearing on the essential questions for the maintenance of peace, the limitation of armaments, the nationalisation of the production of war materiel, maritime laws, air laws, the laws for the transmission of correspondence, the social protection of travelers, the regulation of labor, and the unification of measures.

An assembly elected in this sense, and in conditions which, would be easy enough to arrange, would, he declares, be a fruitful work. But the constitution of the Society of Nations admits of novelties and also of ventures. When should the international laws become effective? M. Hennessy answers this question by saying that, if it is a case of laws on which the peace of the world depends, then they should be effective from the time when they are promulgated by the executive international authority, without waiting for the ratification of the Parliaments or of the governments of the associated nations. At the end of his statement, M. Hennessy examines the question of the material organisation of the international assembly, its composition, its mode of election, and its budget.

A third report was presented by M. Maxime-Leroy on the even more difficult problem of how to guarantee the permanence of the society and the normal exercise of its functions. He promptly deals with the preliminary and very grave difficulties embraced in the possibility of the retention of armaments or economic conditions contrary to the general agreement, refusal to submit to the common control, refusal to submit differences to the judicial authority, rebellion against a judgment of the international court, and armed aggression. Having voluntarily stated these troublesome problems, M. Leroy observes that the work would be very poorly armed against the defection of co-operating evil-doers, if the Society of Nations had no punishments and methods of exercising them at its disposal. As to the "sanctions," which only apply when the fault is committed, they should embrace certain guarantees, preventive of the fault and anterior to it. To curb the delinquent, to prevent his delinquency, that is the object to aim at. Without committing himself to an enumeration of the sanctions," which would necessarily be incomplete, M. Leroy allows himself to indicate the following: Economic boycott, reprisals, expulsion and sequentration, moral and judicial isolation, fines, personal punishment, and armed action. M. Leroy takes each one of these items in turn, argues upon it, and develops it thoroughly.

When the congress opened there were 250 delegates present, representing 723 sections. M. Baylet of Bordeaux presided at the outset. M. Ferdinand Buisson, president of the league, gave a welcome to all the delgates from France and abroad, and pointed out that this congress was particularly consecrated to the Society of Nations. Then M. Henri Guernut read the general report which indicated the cases in which the league had intervened with the public powers in regard to matters of political or military order, upon which public opinion had been excited, and in some other cases of a more private character. A resolution calling for the liberation of the Armenians was passed, and homage paid to M. Leon Bourgeois, who, in the name of France, first proposed the formula of the Society of Nations at the Hague conference. The general question was then approached, and there were immediately some lively scenes upon an amendment to the resolution of the central committee put forward by M. Oscar Bloch and advocating "juridical arbitration for the immediate solution of the difficulties which are at the base of the present conflict." The great majority of the meeting was clearly with the committee.

In the further course of the sittings during three days, the reports, with some modifications, were adopted. M. Marius Moutet submitted a report on the law relating to the natives of Algeria. His conclusions, tending to an extension of their rights and privileges in regard to naturalisation, administrative capacity, native representation in the local councils and so forth, were adopted with an amendment by M. Aulard in favor of the complete naturalisation of all natives who had fought for France.

M. Gabriel Sealles advocated the necessity of revising the constitution of 1875, and his propositions were referred back to the consideration of the sections, to be brought up again at the next congress.

On the motion of M. Aulard, a resolution was adopted proposing "that the nations represented at the conference of the Allies should establish among themselves forthwith an arrangement by which all their differences of every kind should be submitted to a tribunal nominated by themselves in such a manner as to establish a permanent peace among the contracting nations," other free nations being invited to accede to this arrangement. A deputation of the congress will submit these resolutions to M. Painleve. A proposition put forward by Mlle. Melin in favor of the adoption of female suffrage by the Society of Nations was also agreed to.

M. Andre Gouguenheim presented a report on the liquidation of the war expenses, his proposals including an income tax, which will entail compulsory declaration, a tax on luxurious expenditure, the suppression of inheritance in the collateral line, the increase of taxation on war profits, the control and revision of the business of contractors, the institution of a severe regime of economy, state monopoly of insurance against fire which should be obligatory upon all citizens, and so forth. This closed the proceedings.

Australians Rehearse A Battle

A wonderful model of Messines Ridge, covering over an acre of ground and true in every detail, showing the winding road, the German trenches, and even the stumps of splintered trees where the enemy might lurk, was studied by the officers and men of the Australian contingent before they went into the battle of the now famous Messines Ridge. The photograph shows the men gathered about the model studying its details.

JEWS OF SHANGHAI HELP CAUSE OF ZION

Mr. E. S. Kadoorie Alone Gives £10,000 To Build Hospital In Jerusalem

How the Jewish community of Shanghai is standing stanchly behind less fortunate co-religionists throughout the world, particularly in Palestine, and how one local member of the community—Mr. E. S. Kadoorie—has offered the sum of £10,000 for the building of a hospital in Jerusalem is told in the report of a meeting of Jewish citizens held a few days ago at the Palace Hotel.

The meeting was called following receipt here of telegrams from leading Zionists in London asking aid toward the development and assistance of Jewish institutions and organisations in Palestine, now freed from Mohammedan rule. In the absence of Mr. D. M. David, president of the Shanghai Jewish Communal Association, Mr. T. Toledano occupied the chair and outlined the purpose of the meeting.

Mr. N. E. B. Ezra in an eloquent appeal spoke of the obligation of the Jewish people to spring to the aid of the Zionist movement.

"There is no gainsaying the fact," he said "that the offer of Great Britain for a Jewish Palestine has imposed an obligation and a duty upon Jews all over the world which they dare not shirk. What Jew can be so estranged from historic associations, or unmoved by the appeal of his faith, as not to rejoice at seeing Palestine freely offered to those who yearn to live in that land consecrated by their patriarchs, their lawgivers and their prophets?

"We are now confronted with a great and serious problem," he continued, "the magnitude of which can hardly be exaggerated. At the last meeting held in this hall we were able to raise over £1,500 for the Jewish sufferers in Palestine, and I fail to see why we cannot raise twice this sum when it is needed for the laying of a solid and lasting foundation of a home in Palestine."

Speaking of Mr. Kadoorie's generous gift, Mr. Ezra said:

"I have pleasure in announcing the fact that on December 21, I wrote to Dr. Ch. Weitzman submitting him an offer made by a local co-religionist to build a hospital in Jerusalem at a cost £10,000. It may be possible that this amount will not be sufficient to cover all the cost of building, etc., in which case it would be increased with a view to meet the expenditure. It was left for Dr. Weitzmann to procure a suitable site in the best and healthiest quarter in Jerusalem and to communicate with the donor, who is now universally known as one of the great benefactors of his own nation. I refer to Mr. E. S. Kadoorie."

A subscription list—on which some Tls. 1,300 had already been subscribed—was opened for sending funds to the leaders in London for the purpose of sending a commission to Palestine to form a link with the British authorities, coordinate relief and repatriation work and assist in the restoration of colonies and in other ways.

News Briefies

The British Postmaster desires to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of books and magazines from Mesdames John Prentice, A. Pote Hunt, W. Denegri, P. W. Pate, W. J. E. Forsyth, E. Graham, Davenport, Grey, Mungall, A. D. Coates, Messrs. Moller and Co., and Messrs. F. D. Marshall, A. C. Fisher, Lloyd (Wenchow), S. J. Nightingale (Foochow), E. C. Richards, W. D. McCallum, F. H. Wallace, G. W. Morrison, (Bubbling Well Police Station), J. J. M., and anonymous.

* * *

Two of Shanghai's biggest department stores are advertising special sales this week, namely, Lane, Crawford and Co., Ltd., and Weeks and Co., Ltd. La Vogue, of 46 Nanking Road, is also holding its winter sale.

* * *

The O-Cedar Mop is the last word in household cleaning utensils, but its capabilities must be seen to be believed. A demonstration is to be given daily, commencing tomorrow, at Messrs. Hall and Holtz, Ltd., by Mr. Jack Mournes of America. Full particulars will be found in the advertisement.

* * *

The drawing for the French Vase will be held in the rooms of the American Woman's Exchange on Rue Edward VII at 11 o'clock tomorrow. It is for the benefit of the American Red Cross. Ticket holders are cordially invited.

* * *

The piano score of Mr. de Luca's ballet "Myhra" is now on sale at Moutrie's.

* * *

Eight men, one armed with a revolver, entered a cigarette shop at 423 Dixwell Road at about 9 o'clock last night, held up the inmates and escaped with various articles of jewelry and money to the total value of about $38. No shots were fired and no arrests made.

* * *

Fire destroyed a number of Chinese dwellings in a village off the Ward Road Extension last night. The blaze was reported to the Brigade at 10.50 p.m. and Nos. 1 and 2 Companies, responding, succeeded in checking the advance of the flames.

* * *

The Chinese Tariff Revision Commission will meet again Thursday afternoon at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Honan Road. All the foreign delegates were notified to that effect yesterday.

* * *

Judgment in the case of Pablo Sonico, the Filipino tried recently for the murder of a Chinese shopkeeper, will be delivered tomorrow in the United States Court for China.

* * *

The annual meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association will be held next Saturday at 3 o'clock at the Association Building, 11a Quinsan Road.

* * *

The strike of the Chinese barbers was called off yesterday following a conference of the shop-keepers and the artisans at the Barbers' Guild in Nantao, when the shopowners agreed to pay a monthly wage of $1.50 small money to each barber in addition to the allowance of 30 per cent of the gross receipts earned by the barber.

* * *

A protest has been filed by the British Consulate-General at Shanghai with the Chinese authorities, it is understood, over the riddling of the Asiatic steamer An Lan and the killing of its captain recently on the Upper Yangtsze, near Ichang. Exhibits of the pictures taken of the riddled ship were also filed.

* * *

Part of the first floor of the German Post Office has been leased by the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs to the Chinese Post Office, it is reported.

* * *

The question of the estate of the late Clyde E. Goodrich, former manager of the Astor House Hotel, came before Judge Lobingier in the United States Court for China yesterday and Mr. Sterling Fessenden was appointed administrator.

* * *

The funeral of Mme. Mayer Geerts, who died at the Red Cross Hospital Friday afternoon, will be held at Bubbling Well Cemetery today at 3 p.m. The Rev. M. L. Stauffer will conduct the services

SPECIAL

"Prince of Jade" Chocolates

You have never tasted their equal here or elsewhere. Sold only in packed boxes.

Sullivan's Fine Candies

11, Nanking Road

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Tuesday & Wednesday, 15th & 16th
LADIES', GENT'S & CHILDREN'S DRESS GOODS

L. MOORE & CO., LTD.
(Established 1874)
Favored with instructions from
I.S. CANTOROVITCH & CO.,
Will sell within their Salesrooms,
Without Reserve
on
Tuesday, the 15th January,
at 10 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
and continuing
on
Wednesday, the 16th
at 10 a.m.
The whole of the
Stock of Ladies', Gent's, and Children's Haberdashery
(all guaranteed to be new and fresh stocks)
Comprising:—
LADIES'—Silk, Lisle and Cotton Stockings, Winter and Summer Combinations, Chemises, Blouses, Dress Lengths, Underclothing, Corsets, Hats, Coats, Sweaters, Jerseys, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, etc.
GENT'S.—Shirts, Athletic Suits, Winter and Summer Underclothing, Vests, Jerseys, Collars, Silk and Lisle Socks, Garters, Braces, Neckties, Pyjama Suits, Cashmere, Socks, etc.
CHILDREN'S.—Socks and Stockings, Shoes, Hats, Boys' Union Suits, Rompers, Babies' Dresses, Gloves, Mufflers, etc.
(Attention is drawn to the complete stock of all goods necessary for grown-ups and children of all ages. Goods are new and of good quality and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.)
On view Sunday and Monday, 13th and 14th, when catalogues will be ready.
16489

ANTIMONY REGULUS
(99% Pure)
ALWAYS IN STOCK
Apply, Hupeh Government Smelting Works, Wuchang.
Tel. address "HUPEHMINE"
16066

GOING!
Half of January is gone. Almost before you know it, the new year will be finished.
But there are more than 300 days left. **Make each one count.** Each day learn at least one new fact about your work.
Any man who systematically learns 300 **new** facts about his work in one year, is sure of PROMOTION and BETTER EARNINGS.
With the skilful assistance of the I.C.S. you can, in your own home, in your spare time, receive the kind of training that insures definite, progressive advancement in salary and position.
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Ask us to send you our new illustrated catalog No. D-15 Or, tear out this notice and write your name and address on the margin Also let us know the training that interests you. You will promptly receive catalog and full information.
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SHANGHAI.

THE SAVOY HOTEL
Special Musical Dinner and Dance Every Evening
Music During Dinner, Dancing After Dinner.
Music by the Savoy Orchestra.
MR. and MRS. MENDOZA
in Fancy Dancing.
The Maxixe, Boston Waltz, One Step, etc.
Dinner à la Carte or Table d'Hote.
Dainty Dishes a Specialty.
Tables or Private Dining Rooms reserved by request.
Telephone No. 2510.
16508

THE SAVOY HOTEL
No. 21 Broadway, Corner Nanzing Road, Shanghai, China.
THE HOME OF COMFORT.
CONVENIENTLY Located in the heart of the settlement, near to everywhere. Large and airy rooms, comfortably furnished and complete in every respect, with bath connections.
Efficient service ever at hand.
Excellent Cuisine, providing the best the market affords.
Reception rooms, private dining rooms, and Billiard Room for the use of Guests.
Reasonable rates by the day, or week, American or European Plan.
A Medium Priced Hotel, providing every convenience and comfort. Hotel attendant meets all incoming Steamers and Trains.
THE SAVOY HOTEL CO.
Proprietors.
Telephone 2510.

THE SHANGHAI & HONGKEW WHARF COMPANY, LIMITED.
SCRIP Certificates Numbers 693A and 694A each for 100 Shares in the name of R. H. Elias, Numbers 728A for 60 Shares and 1155A for 100 Shares in the name of J. R. Elias and Number 1359A for 100 Shares in the name of W. C. D. Turner having been lost, the public are warned against negotiating same, and NOTICE is hereby given that Duplicate Certificates for the said Shares will be issued one month hence and that the Original Certificates, unless produced within that period, will be held by the Company as null and void.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
General Agents,
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited.
Shanghai, 14th December, 1917.
16152

NOTICE
"MEADOW" BRAND BUTTER.
We regret to announce that owing to the large demand for this popular brand of Butter, and the difficulty in securing sufficient freight space for our requirements, we are temporarily out of stock, but expect to receive a new shipment on or about the 20th inst., when supplies will again be available. In the meantime we are prepared to offer Storekeepers and Retailers our "O.K." Brand Butter, which will be sold at a price slightly below "Meadow" Brand.
Geddes & Co., Ltd.
Tel. 346. 5 Peking Road.

BILL SMITH

"Know your customer, know his wants, meet his demands, humour his whims if necessary and your business surely will prosper."
Watch for the "Elephant Head" trade mark. It is your guarantee of purity
ASK BILL!
Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Agents

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of 2,400 cases "Chlorinol," a Bleaching Soda and Water Softener, packed in 12 oz. packets, 72 packets to a case. Samples can be obtained on application at the Custom House. Tenders which should be received by the 21st January should be marked "Tender for Chlorinol" and should be addressed to
THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS, SHANGHAI.
CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 12th January, 1918.
16509

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION
No. 2489.
Notice is hereby given that the following nine Ratepayers, having been duly nominated, are, in accordance with the terms of Article XVIII of the Land Regulations, considered to be elected as Councillors for the Municipal year 1918:—
Mr. E. I. Ezra,
Baron Y. Fujimura,
Count L. Jezierski,
Messrs. J. Johnstone,
W. L. Merriman,
E. C. Pearce,
E. C. Richards,
Ed. White,
A. S. P. White-Cooper.
Notice is hereby given that Dr. R. S. Ivy, having been duly nominated by land-owners, is, in accordance with Article VIA of the Land Regulations, considered to be elected as Land Commissioner for the Municipal year 1918.
By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.
Council Room,
Shanghai, January 11, 1918.
16478

NOTICE
From 12th January, 1918, the name of A. P. Villa & Bros. of Shanghai, Inc., has been changed to Villa Bros. of Shanghai, Ltd.
E. A. ERICSON,
Manager.
16488

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI
METALS AND HARDWARE
Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

"BLUE RIBBON"
Meats Vegetables Fruits
(Tinned by the William Cluff Co., San Francisco)
The BEST because HIGH GRADE is combined with LOW COST to insure FULL VALUE
Large stocks carried by
Griffiths' Stores
Telephone West 641 for prompt delivery

"FILING CABINETS" AND "STACK-UPS"
in STEEL and POLISHED OAK
THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
Tel. 4778 4 Canton Rd., Shanghai. Tel. 4778

The real test of the quality of a TOWEL is its THICKNESS; a thin towel cannot be absorbent, and is dear at any price.
HILL'S OFFER OF EXTRA HEAVY TOWELS AT CUT PRICES.

No. 201.	BATH SHEETS, 60×80, 2½ lbs. each	.....		$5.25
„ 204.	BATH SHEETS, 40×76, 2 „ „	.....		4.88
„ 360.	BATH TOWELS, 28×60, 2 „	pair	.....	3.50
„ 280.	FACE TOWELS, 24×88, 6 „	doz.	.....	7.95

HILL'S LIQUIDATION SALE
119 Szechuen Road.

New Provisions
English and Australian Ham, $1.00 per lb. American Potatoes and Grapefruit.
Motor Delivery Service
C. EDDIE & CO.
1132-33 Broadway
Telephone North 639

MEDICAL
MADAME MIZKIEWITZ: Accoucheuse of the Vienna Midwifery and Gynecological Medical School, may be consulted by ladies on all Gynecological and Midwifery matters. 13 Museum Road. Telephone 1470. Shanghai.
16412

TRANSLATIONS
TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

RING UP 3809
for a comfortable 5-passenger car
PER HOUR **$4.00** PER HOUR
CENTRAL GARAGE CO.,
2a Jinkee Road

MISCELLANEOUS
A GENTLEMAN wants on hire a good horse for riding. Apply to Box 144, THE CHINA PRESS.
16501 J.16.

HOUSES TO LET
50 BUBBLING WELL Road, facing Race Course. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road or THE CHINA PRESS.
16506 J.19.

FOR RENT: Wayside, new modern house; 3 bedrooms, 2 living rooms, hot water, lights installed, newly decorated; immediate occupation; clean neighborhood; Tls. 45. Apply to Box 142, THE CHINA PRESS.
16499 J.13.

WANTED TO LET, desirable detached residence on Avenue Road, 6 rooms, with attics, 3 bathrooms, servants' quarters, garage, nice garden. Apply to Box 139, THE CHINA PRESS.
16495 J.15.

SITUATION VACANT
REINFORCED Concrete Engineer wanted at once. Apply in confidence, giving particulars of experience, to Arnhold Brothers and Co., Ltd.
16519 J. 16.

WANTED: Experienced European office assistant, good prospects, age from 22 to 26. Apply to Box 143, THE CHINA PRESS.
16500 J.13.

EXPORT COMPRADORE wanted by manufacturing company. Tls. 10,000 advance money required. Only principals need apply. Good salary and commission. Old firm. Apply to Box 125, THE CHINA PRESS.
16461 J.15.

WANTED, A competent and experienced correspondent and general office assistant for a British firm. State age and salary required to Box 103, THE CHINA PRESS.
16398

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)
All Advertisements must be Prepaid
Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens
Comfortable rooms Front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family or two bachelors. Good table.
Telephone North 482

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens
Tel. 1946.
To let in No. 11 facing Park a large bedroom and sitting room combined, with closed verandah and bathroom attached. Suitable for small family or bachelors. Every comfort guaranteed.

TO LET, in a quiet locality near Carter Road, two well-furnished, large rooms with bathrooms and verandah. Suitable for married couple or bachelors. Board optional. Please apply to Box 140, THE CHINA PRESS.
16496 J.16.

MARRIED COUPLE wish to recommend a most comfortable home, which they must leave. Bright rooms, excellent service, table would suit most difficult tastes. Suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Apply 23 Weihaiwei Road.
16487 J.15.

TO LET: Well-furnished room with bathroom. Please apply 45 Bubbling Well Road.
16426

TO LET: 23 North Szechuen Road, one large well-furnished room, with bathroom attached, hot and cold water, suitable for a couple, or two bachelors, and one small room, excellent table, moderate price. Telephone North 2554.
16439 J.13.

EDUCATIONAL
LESSONS in Russian, French and English given by a professional lady teacher. Apply to Box 149, THE CHINA PRESS.
16513

PIANO-LESSONS: Prof. G. Manikus, 1st prize. Conservatorium Amsterdam, is willing to accept more pupils. Moderate charges. 22A North Szechuen Road.
16480 J.13.

RUSSIAN LADY desires to give lessons in Russian. Apply to Box 131, THE CHINA PRESS.
16476 J.11.13.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET
NO. 17 Museum Road, offices and godowns on first and ground floors. Newly renovated. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road or THE CHINA PRESS OFFICE.
16507 J.19.

SITUATIONS WANTED
COMPETENT lady steno-typist desires position. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 150, THE CHINA PRESS.
16512

AMERICAN, university graduate, well recommended, with general office experience, now employed on temporary work, wants position as bookkeeper or other office work. Would greatly prefer permanent job. Will go to outport. Apply to Box 136, THE CHINA PRESS.
16485 J.13.

EXPERIENCED young lady steno-typist (British) seeks permanent engagement. Good references. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 130, THE CHINA PRESS.
16471 J.12.

RUSSIAN LADY, with thorough knowledge of German language and speaking a little French, desires position as governess or housekeeper. A1 references. Apply to Box 135, THE CHINA PRESS.
16483 J.12.

WANTED by experienced steno-typist, a few hours work daily. Morning or afternoon. Apply to Box 111, THE CHINA PRESS.
16435 J.15.

APARTMENTS WANTED
TWO OR THREE unfurnished rooms with bathroom, preferably near Astor House and Whangpoo Road. Apply to Box 147, THE CHINA PRESS.
16505 J.13.

FLAT WANTED, two or three rooms, central location as possible; long lease if required. Apply to Box 146, THE CHINA PRESS.
16503 J.13.

WANTED: Unfurnished house or flat on lease. European locality. Apply to Box 152, THE CHINA PRESS.
16518 J.13.

WANTED: Furnished flat or house, or two or three furnished rooms in good European locality. Apply to Box 153, THE CHINA PRESS.
16517 J.13.

WANTED: One or two well-furnished rooms in the down-town district, with or without board; or a small pleasantly furnished house or flat. Married couple without children. Will pay well, providing desirable accommodations are offered. Please apply to Box 132, THE CHINA PRESS.
16481

WANTED, furnished flat or house by married couple. Central location preferable. Can give best of references. Apply to Box 138, THE CHINA PRESS.
16494 J.15.

Exchange and Mart

FORD 5-passenger touring car (latest model) for sale. Hardly used; good as new. Reasonable price. Apply to Box 101, THE CHINA PRESS.
16396 J.20.

FOR SAIL, cheap, a sound, roomy, fully-equipped, 3-bunk house-boat with galley, toilet, sails, etc. Also a 16-foot, flat-bottom hunting boat, especially constructed for outboard motor. For particulars apply to Box 145, THE CHINA PRESS.
16502 J.19.

FOR SALE: Victoria, pony and harness, complete; will sell at first reasonable offer. Call phone W. 230 for further details and arrangements for trial.
16493 J.13.

FOR SALE: A good No. 10 Remington typewriter. A bargain. Apply to Box 151, THE CHINA PRESS.
16514 J.15.

WANTED, pair of gents' roller skates, good condition. State price and make. Apply to Box 148, THE CHINA PRESS.
16510 J.13.

FOR SALE: Small assortment of bedroom and sitting room furniture. Cheap inclusive price. Apply to Box 137, THE CHINA PRESS.
16492 J.15.

WANTED to buy, a two-seater motor-car of good make. Apply to Box 129, THE CHINA PRESS.
16470 J.13.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 17

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 17

Magazine and Automobile Section of The China Press, Sunday, January 1[illegible]18

SWEET SALES

War Makes a Nun of the Gayest French Actress

Eve Lavalliere, Petted Idol of the Boulevards, Gives Up All Her Soft, Extravagant Luxuries and Buries Herself in the Severest of Cloistered Orders to Atone for Past Frivolities

The Nuns of the Carmelite Order Eat Every One of Their Meagre Meals in Sight of a Grinning Skull. This Is One of a Set of the Only Photographs Ever Taken of the Nuns.

Eve Lavalliere, the Actress and Idol of Paris, in a Smart Sporting Costume.

THE announcement is made that Mademoiselle Eve Lavalliere, most Parisian and audacious of French actresses, has entered a Carmelite Convent.

She, who was the gayest of comediennes, will become a member of the severest order of cloistered nuns, an order whose life has been described as one long martyrdom for the sins of humanity.

This amazing transformation is due entirely to the war. Mademoiselle Lavalliere's views of life have been completely changed by the sight of endless death and suffering and by personal bereavement. She wishes to atone for the frivolities and luxuries of the past by doing penance for the rest of her life.

Of all the moral revolutions that have been brought about by the great conflict this is perhaps the most remarkable. We have heard of many cases of Parisian "apaches" and other desperate criminals changing into heroic soldiers. But they were presumably very miserable as criminals, and to be accepted as a soldier was a vast improvement in condition. That a woman, who was the idol of Paris, whose frivolity was highly profitable, should bury herself from the world is a different matter.

Many events have shown that the war is turning people to religion on a great scale and bringing about a great increase in moral seriousness throughout the world. The transformation of a Parisian actress into a nun is certainly one of the most significant of these occurrences.

Mlle. Lavalliere had been for several years the chief star of the "Theatre des Varietes," which is in many ways the most representative of Parisian comedy houses. She was the favorite interpreter of Alfred Capus, the most witty and daring of Parisian playwrights. A well-known dramatic critic recently described her thus:

"A symbol of that type, audacious, witty, enigmatic, elegant, to be met with only on the boulevards of the most seductive of all capitals.

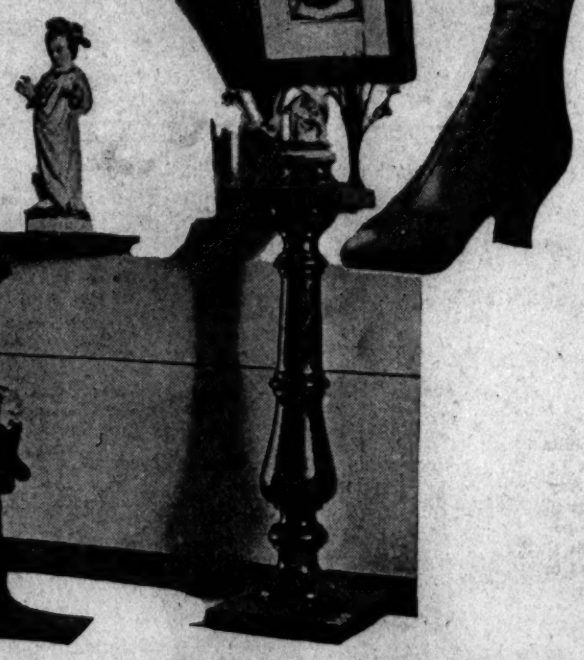
"She has the eyes of a nun; the voice of an ecstatic; curious contradiction in the impersonator of those refined yet so vicious roles, which the Varietes is well famed for."

Of all her physical attractions her eyes were the most admired. In face and figure she was rather boyish, but the expression of her large dark eyes and the play of her graceful, nervous hands were very fascinating.

Her home in Paris was remarkable for its beauty and originality and for its art collections. She planned its decorations to fit her passing moods. There was a room decorated entirely in pink for use when she was feeling sentimental; a yellow room for merry days; a mauve room for melancholy hours, and a gray room for thoughtful moments.

An astonishing thing had happened to Mlle. Lavalliere just before the beginning of the war. She had fallen in love. For years many men had admired her, but had been unable really to win her heart. At last a handsome young captain of artillery performed the feat of capturing her capricious affections. They were engaged. Then came the war, and the gallant soldier was one of the first to die.

To find forgetfulness for her sorrow, Mademoiselle Lavalliere threw herself into all kinds of work for the benefit of the soldiers. She was one of the most energetic of the many artists who devoted themselves to this patriotic cause. She made a trip to England in aid of the Red Cross campaign, and was at one time planning to come to America.



One of the Daily Acts of Devotion in the Severely Ordered Life of the Carmelite Nuns.

All her patriotic and charitable labors failed to heal her broken heart or satisfy her yearning to relieve the sufferings of humanity. When she looked around at the immense losses of her countrymen, at the thousands of crippled bodies, she realized that she had thought too much of her own loss and too little of others.

What could she do to avert some of the suffering of humanity and atone for her past life of frivolity? In agony of mind she turned at last to religion, and then learned about the life led by the nuns of the Order of the Carmelites, whose purpose is to suffer vicariously for the sins of humanity.

From the time a Carmelite nun takes the veil until she dies she never exposes her face. She never speaks except when compelled to do so by religious duties. She receives no visitor but death. Even her own mother would not be permitted to visit her.

Eve Lavalliere, the former actress, will rise every morning at 5 a. m. She used to enjoy every dainty and luxury known to Paris. As a nun she will eat every morning a breakfast of black coffee and bread. She used to have the gayest society and the daintiest surroundings. Now she will eat every meal on bare boards, in sight of a grinning skull standing on the table before her plate.

The skull is a central object of every important ceremony at the convent. It stands on the Mother Superior's table, from which she addresses the nuns and orders daily penance inflicted on them.

After breakfast prayer follows in the chapel. The morning hours are filled with work on vestments and scapulars. One of the inexorable rules is that no nun shall ever be idle.

After the tolling of the noon Angelus another meal is served, consisting of dry bread, a vegetable, and sometimes fish. No butter, sugar, coffee, beverage, relish or dessert is ever allowed at dinner. The taste of meat is unknown to the nuns.

The evening meal is as spare and unappetizing as the breakfast. Then follows silent contemplation and prayer, which is prolonged into the night, until the order to retire is given. All devotions are performed in sight of the grinning skull, which keeps the nuns constantly in mind of death. The air of gloom is increased by the fact that no artificial lights are permitted except for ceremonial purposes. Thus in Winter the nuns pass their time largely in darkness.

The Carmelites wear a brown habit and hood of peculiar form, called a scapular. This hood is very full and hangs down over the forehead and sides of the face. Beneath this is a linen cloth which completely hides the face. Holes for the eyes are cut in the cloth.

Instead of shoes the nuns wear cord sandals over stockings of coarse material like that of their habits.

Eve Lavalliere, the actress, occupied an apartment noted for its luxurious comforts and possessed a particularly dainty bed. One who visited her describes her as "propped up with soft piles of delicate lace and cambric pillows, enfolded in a marvellous quilt of old-rose, gold and lace."

As a Carmelite nun, the former Eve Lavalliere will sleep on a board, on which are placed two bundles of straw in a bag to represent a mattress.

There are many rules, too long and detailed to be quoted in full, which make the lives of the nuns incredibly austere and painful. They fast from the Exaltation of the Cross until Easter.

They discipline themselves with severe penances several times a week and with especial severity on Friday. One of the penances on Friday is flagellation, when the penitents whip themselves.

Several times every day the Carmelite nun prostrates herself, face downward, on the stone floor and asks forgiveness for her sins, while her sisters, standing in a solemn row around the room, repeat their prayers.

Each of them performs the same act of contrition in turn.

A most impressive scene occurs when a nun has been convicted of a serious fault from the view point of the order. The offender lies prone upon her face before the Mother Superior and her second in rank, who sit at a table with a skull between them. Another sister stands at the pulpit high above the rest and out of sight of the offender and with her black hood falling over her face reads in a muffled voice the charges against the culprit. An act of penance by each nun lying face downwards on the floor concludes every evening in the convent.

As a brilliant actress Eve Lavalliere had cultivated the expression and attractions of her face to their highest possibilities. As a Carmelite nun her face will be concealed for the rest of her life. The purpose of this is that she may never be recognized by any who have known her before and that no human emotions of interest or vanity may ever be aroused.

The thoughtless person may wonder what reason there can be to justify any person in voluntarily condemning herself to such a life of hardship and suffering as these nuns undergo. The answer is that the nuns, believing in the doctrine that one may suffer vicariously and atone for the sins of others, offer themselves as a small sacrifice for all the sins committed by humanity.

The nuns who read the daily homilies to their sisters tell them that they must not pride themselves on their virtue, but must continue to pray unceasingly for forgiveness for themselves and others.

The death of a nun is marked by a singular contrast to the ordinary life of the nunnery. The rule about covering the face then ceases to apply. The dead nun is stretched upon her bier with face uncovered and feet bare. She is surrounded by beautiful fresh flowers, almost as if she were a bride. This final ceremony is doubtless intended to symbolize the fact that it is a happy event to leave this world of sin and suffering.

PHOTO. KADEL & HERBERT

An Interesting View of the Actress with Her Favorite Dog.

"Queenly" Furs

Coats of Lavish Richness That Give Their Lucky Wearers a Truly Regal Aspect

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

What Could Be More Queenly Than This Sable Coat?

This Gracefully Worn Wrap Lends Majesty to Its Wearer

A Chinchilla Coat Which Any Queen of Europe Would Be Proud to Wear

By Lady Duff-Gordon
("LUCILE")

THE "American queen" never seems quite so regal as when in mid-Winter she is garbed in her majestic furs.

Furs in the mass are majestic. The tall woman wrapped in them looks as though she only needs a sceptre to be veritably a queen. Not merely does she seem to rule by right of magnificence, but by the greater right of charm.

A long-popular English play causes its hero to say to a heroine: "You are looking very well in your furs." To which the heroine made reply: "I will tell you a secret. All women do look well in their furs." An incontestible statement, and one that justifies one of your foremost actresses in her determination to wear few jewels and put the money she has thus saved into furs.

Proof that furs may indeed be queenly is presented on this page. The middle figure wears a long, loose coat of chinchilla, with a wide cape collar of black fox. The length of its lines and the lavishness of the rich and handsome fur give to it the attribute of majesty. The figures on the side show a splendid sable coat, with a wide collar of the sumptuous pelts. Of more regal aspect these than the crowns I have seen on the brows of certain of Europe's royalty.

This is a season, as I have told you, of much fur. Not merely many furs, but much fur. Furs in the mass, in quantity. Whoever has, or can, purchase a long fur wrap is fortunate. Whoever cannot may utilize the scraps and odd pieces of fur that have long lain in chest or trunk awaiting the opportunity to serve their owner. Gowns are trimmed with fur in such profusion as they were never before adorned. Fur is used for trimming cloth coats. Every inch of fur obtainable is piled richly on the garment. Hats are made of fur, or are nearly covered with it. One of the most effective gowns worn on the stage this season, albeit in a short-lived play, was of cloth of gold trimmed with a huge collar and cuffs and skirt band of baby lamb, so huge that the combination might be termed a "half and half gown."

The result is a surprising richness which we associate with royalty. Wherefore we are quite within the bounds of reasonableness when we say that one of the leading features of the season is queenly furs.

But the rich furs are not the only favorites of this season. Rich, I mean, in the matter of the price tags. For those which are less expensive yet extremely popular and becoming when freely used have a majestic quality. I saw a blue velvet gown trimmed with skunk fur that was one of the handsomest products of the season. The despised civet will assuredly have his day this Winter.

So will the sly, elusive raccoon, hero or heroine of many a hunter's story. The blend of light and dark shades in his fur gives the picturesqueness of contrast. The fur makes a handsome coat, especially when embellished freely with black fur trimmings, either of skunk or fox. The fur lends itself well to combination with black or brown velvet. It has been effectively combined with green broadcloth or corduroy. It blends well with the beet root shades that are so fashionable this season.

Furs are capricious this Winter in the matter of shapes. They are less conventional in form than I have ever seen. They have a changed-my-mind-in-the-middle-of-the-plan aspect that challenges the eye, puzzing, then charming. The half cape effect made of a straight piece of fur that is sometimes fastened by a cord, and if not looks as though it were slipping off the shoulders, is an example. Instead of the two ends of a scarf, falling staidly down in front, as in some former seasons, we see one end of the fur fastened high under the chin, the other falling sash-like in front. The careless, happy-go-lucky effect of the scarf with two ends flung across the shoulders and hanging down at the back has been succeeded by the sidewise effect.

HALIFAX DESTRUCTION WORSE THAN WAR ZONE

Northern Part Of City Laid Low After Munitions Steamer Explosion

SHIP BLEW UP IN NARROWS

Fire Burned For 17 Minutes Before Blast That Killed Over Thousand

Special to The New York Times.

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 6.—Three thousand tons of munitions on board the French Line steamship Mont Blanc exploded in the harbor at 9 o'clock this morning as the result of a collision with the Belgian Relief steamship Imo, killed 800 to 2,000 persons, injured 3,000 or more others, many of them probably fatally, and laid waste a wide area of this city, causing millions of dollars damage.

Practically all the northern and older part of Halifax, known as Richmond, was shattered by the terrific concussion or wiped out by the fires that started at once. The more modern part, between North Street and Pleasant Point, was shaken as by an earthquake, but the more solid buildings resisted serious damage to a large extent.

The monstrous energy suddenly released by the blast swept irregularly over the country about Halifax, did vast damage in Dartmouth, across the bay; broke windows sixty-one miles off, and by the force of its concussion killed a telegrapher at his desk four miles from the bay.

The munition ship, bound in from New York, had almost passed through the narrows leading from the outer harbor into Bedford Basin to the northwest, when the collision occurred. The Imo, westward bound, was just putting to sea.

Misunderstanding In Signals?

The weather was clear and the two ships had room in which to pass. Because of a misunderstanding signals, however, they headed for each other. Their efforts to avoid each other were unsuccessful and the Mont Blanc was pierced on the port side. A few minutes later flames burst from the wreckage.

[It has since been learned that German conspiracy, not a misunderstanding in signals, that was the cause and arrests have been made, among them the pilot of the Belgian ship who is accused of being a German agent.]

The pilot of the Belgian relief ship, who is a survivor, says that the Mont Blanc carried benzine tanks forward and that soon after the collision the burning oil spread fiercely over the fore part of the ship.

Witnesses of the disaster who escaped reported that the crew of the Mont Blanc began to work desperately to check the flames, knowing that their own lives, at least, were at stake.

Men on the waterfront and on ships in the harbor within sight of the Mont Blanc saw the crew driven back step by step by the flames until finally they abandoned hope and rushed for the boats. They rowed as hard as they could toward the shore, while the Mont Blanc drifted.

Seventeen minutes after the collision the munitions ship blew up. The harbor at this point is less than half a mile wide. On the south shore is the Richmond section of Halifax. On the north shore is the town of Dartmouth. On each side the land slopes rather sharply upward from the waterfront, so as to form a trough, confining the explosion in some degree and increasing its destructiveness.

The main waterfront works piers for loading ships, and warehouses of supplies and munitions, are located between the ocean and a point some distance of the southward of the scene of the explosion, so that they escaped the full effect of the blast. They were damaged badly, but reports late last night indicated that the explosion had not crippled the principal waterfront developments used by the Government in loading transports and munitions ships.

The finest buildings and best residences of the town are on slopes of the hills lying back of the principal waterfront works, and thus at a distance from the explosion. This section, which includes the public buildings and fine residences near the Citadel which overlooks the city, escaped the withering blast of flames. The shock, however, rocked it tremendously and shattered windows everywhere.

Flattened Whole Section

The great loss of life was in the Richmond district. This is built up for the most part of small wooden houses on narrow streets. Because of their situation on a slope, the roofs of the houses were lifted above those nearer to the waterfront, so that most of the dwellings were exposed to the full violence of the blow.

Much of this section was flattend to the ground. Women at home, children at school and men at work were caught and crushed in a twinkling when their buildings sprung down on them like traps. The terrific heat of the blast from consuming gases of the munitions swept an area strewn with thousands of tons of kindling wood.

When those who had escaped crushing in the wreckage could recover themselves they found fire raging through splinted woodwork in several spots in the Richmond section. Nothing could save great tracts from being burned over, and tonight it appeared that nearly half of the area of the city was in ruins.

The dead will probably never be more than approximately known because of the many families of whom no trace except burned bones are left.

Stories Of Ruin And Horrow Related By Eyewitnesses

St. John, N. B., Dec. 7.—A story of bodies piled like so much cord wood, of suffering, misery and desolation came today from passengers who arrived from Halifax. Among the first of the soul harrowing narratives was one from a passenger that he had seen fifty bodies piled in a heap, and that in a walk from Halifax to Needham 169 bodies had been counted scattered in the fields.

C. H. Frizzell, who was one of the early arrivals, left this city Wednesday night and on Thursday was an eye witness to the horrors of Halifax. A train came along as he watched the scene. Near its track walked a continuous procession of men, women and children, terrified and benumbed. They were taken on board the train. Among the refugees was one little fellow who had lost both of his legs.

One hundred and fifty were taken aboard this one train. In Halifax, said Mr. Frizzell, men were running at random, crying for water and women added to the bedlam with their frantic appeals for help.

School's Fall Killed 200

He told of the spectacular destruction of St. Joseph's Church and of the collapse of the Richmond school, killing 200 little children in the ruin. A mother, standing in the street, calling for help which could not be had, to save her husband and four children who were imprisoned in their burning home, followed in the procession of gruesome details.

A brakemen sat in the caboose of a fright train apparently in the act of lighting a cigarette. When he was approached, it was found that he was dead. The smoking cigarette still remained between his uplifted fingers.

Thomas Trainor, a pilot said that 1,600 bodies had been recovered. He had seen several steamers in the harbor that had been damaged and said that the number of seamen killed was large.

The battlefields of Europe do not furnish a parallel to the scenes witnessed at Halifax, in the opinion of Duncan Grey, who arrived here today. He was engaged in inspecting shells in a shed on the waterfront when the devastation began and barely escaped before the building collapsed. This is his story:

"A few seconds after the roar of the explosion a gust of wind swept through the shed and then down came pillars, boards and beams. I rushed to the open and the sight that met my gaze was the worst that I expect ever to see in this world.

"I have been in the trenches in France. I have gone 'over the top.' Friends and comrades have been shot in my presence. I have been scores of dead men lying upon the battlefield, but the sight that greeted me yesterday was a thousand times worse and far more pathetic.

Helped To Rescue 22

"I saw people lying around under timbers, stones and other debris; some battered beyond recognition and others groaning in their last agonies.

"Rushing here and there, I struggled to assist them and as near as I can remember pulled out twenty-two men and children from under the wreckage. As I was right in the affected district I witnessed full horror of the situation.

"Partly blinded by the smoke from burning dwellings, I groped around assisting some of the poor mothers and little ones who were running about screaming and searching vainly for lost ones in many instances never to be seen by them again.

"I struggled on, coming across more and more bodies of dead man, dead women and dead children. Death was everywhere.

"Flames were sweeping a wide pathway for themselves. Doomed structures were belching forth great volumes of smoke from doors and windows. The district was a living hell.

"Half strangled by the smoke, I kept pulling out bodies from under beams and fallen chimneys and under wreckage. Some of the bodies were without clothing. Many were so mutilated that it was difficult to realise that they were human.

"Some men were virtually demented. Thinking only of their wives and children, they dashed about in the burning debris hazarding their lives with the single thought of rescuing their own.

"I shall never forget how I felt in that hour. I saw little kiddies running along, some with blood streaming from them. All were crying for their parents, while fathers and mothers raced about in frenzy. I have never seen anything so pathetic."

F. H. Pattee of Holyoke, Mass., a survivor of the catastrophe, left here tonight on his way to Holyoke. He said:

"I was sitting in the corridor of the Halifax Hotel reading when the explosion occurred I was showered with broken glass and my head and one ear were cut. I hurried to the street and lived tense hours in the scenes of desolation."

Destruction Worse Than Cities On Western Front

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 8.—Through roads three feet deep in snow, where drifts lay, a correspondent of The Associated Press today went over a strip of Halifax more utterly demolished than any section of Belgium or France. The ruin is complete.

The Richmond district in the north end, there the poorer people resided, extends along the Narrows, a channel rightly named. It was in these waters that the French munition ship Mont Blanc, inward bound with a Government pilot aboard, was rammed amidships Thursday by the Norwegian steamer Imo, proceeding outward with a cargo for the relief of the Belgians.

How this crash, not of itself serious, ripped open on the deck tanks of benzine, which tricked down to the engine room and started a blaze that wrecked part of Halifax, will never be explained to the satisfaction of residents of Halifax, who are still dazed by the terror of the giant blast that came when tons of high explosives sent a wild roar far out to sea, shook the very foundations of an area of two and a half square miles and then stripped it bare.

Nearly every house in the district fell with a crash. In nearly all of these fires started, and men, women, and children, mostly children, were crushed to death or mangled under the debris, which a moment later was a roaring flame.

There was no chance of escape. The horror surrounding the burning to death of hundreds, who were unable to move, is realised here, but this town has not yet awakened to the enormous loss of life.

Estimates of 1,500 dead, accepted heretofore as high, seem far below the mark, after traveling over the Richmond district, where the brunt of the blow fell.

Some idea of the havoc caused by the explosion was gained as the correspondent viewed scores of trees, burly of trunk, that were literally snapped in two ten feet from the ground.

Big brick structures came down with smaller ones of frame, but it was in these modest dwellings that the greatest loss of life occurred.

Fortunately, the explosion came before hundreds of children had gathered at the big school in the heart of the district. The building was wrecked, but most of the youngsters were caught while playing about their homes.

Ship Hulks Tell Of Disaster

The steamer Mont Blanc, a name never to be forgotten here, lay across the stretch of water from the section it laid low, a crumpled, blackened heap. Near by, on the beach where it was driven by the explosion, lies the crippled relief ship, and, nearer still, the Canadian cruiser Niobe, stranded, with no apparent sign of damage. Other and smaller ship hulks offer mute evidence of the disaster, while 1,400 freight cars on the waterfront were burned to the base.

All over this wide area the story is the same. There is a sloping hill that runs down to the water, and at the top a church still stands, with every window gone, its walls cracked, and its steeple leaning like the Tower of Pisa. Around and about on every side are black and charred ruins, where most of the congregation lived. Nearer the edge of the devastated area, another church escaped destruction, but every window frame was ripped out clean.

It was almost impossible to make progress over the streets because of the great drifts of snow. It lay deep upon the wreckage, and tonight it had turned to a solid mass of ice that defied the attempts of searchers to dig through with picks.

In any other time the blizzard yesterday would have caused much suffering, but coming on top of the greater disaster it stunned the thousands of volunteers, not personally afflicted, and demoralised all effort for concerted searching.

New Fires Start In Wreckage

Right in the heart of this area fires, starting Thursday, blazed tonight like bonfires, and the crowds, moving along the rough snow paths, caught something that made the atmosphere well-nigh unbearable. It was the odor of burning flesh.

The flames leave little trace, and this taken into account may give substance to the new official estimate of 4,000 dead.

There was no accurate census of the population of Richmond district. Families came and went, and where whole families are lost no one is here to report their deaths. The Halifax man who has not looked upon this section can no more approximate the death toll than can the Boston man. Picture two and a half square miles of homes torn down by an explosion and then left to the fury of the flames and one can get an idea of the extent of the disaster.

There are dismantled buildings in the rows of streets that have not yet been dragged down. The walls lean at dangerous angles, and window blinds, coated with ice, kept up a flapping today as the wind swept through. There are piles and piles of ruins that no available force that is here now can clear away in weeks. Not much will be found then, perhaps, to help solve riddle as to the number of dead.

Going out from the business section the newspaper correspondents obtained the first vivid impression in passing a wide snow-covered park with 600 tents in which part of the homeless were being supplied with food and heat. There were not houses enough to shelter them, but the fact stands out that while the city was stunned Thursday it provided quarters for every person in distress.

Between this tented park and Richmond district are the morgues. A four-story school building, badly damaged by the jar, is the main morgue, into which thousands tramped today in search of their missing. But the view was heart-breaking to those who feared the worst, for the bodies were burned and blackened to such an extent that the only chance of identification lay in the possible finding of a trinket. Of the 300 in this morgue not more than fifty bodies had been claimed up to tonight.

All Vehicles Commandeered

With everything buried under the snow, the search today was delayed, while the main forces were devoting attention to the injured.

All vehicles have been commandeered. An aged man on his way to search for his wife was held up and his pung was taken from him. An officer explained in a kindly way that it was a life-and-death matter to take care of the wounded. Without protest he gave up the pung. This merely illustrates the wonderful spirit of the community.

Guards were on duty all around the ruined part of Halifax today, but this was for form rather than for need. "There never is any looting in Halifax in time of trouble like this," the authorities said.

Death List Mounts Up, Losses Reach Huge Sum

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 8.—With the continuance of the search in the ruins of the devastated northern part of the city, estimates of the dead from Thursday's disastrous explosion were raised tonight to 4,000. The Coroner has already ordered that number of coffins.

The loss of life was put too low in earlier estimates because of the belief that the loss of life in public schools, institutions, and other places where many were congregated was less than it proved when the exami-

(Continued on Page 7)

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SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 13, 1918

PNEUMATIC TIRES FOUND BEST FOR HARD WAR WORK

Unique Test By Goodyear Tire Company Reveals 90 Per Cent Of Bullets Enter

Should an army officer's motor car, or any light weight automobile in service under actual war conditions, be equipped with pneumatic or solid rubber tires? If pneumatic tires were used, how long would they last in the face of heavy rifle fire?

The Goodyear Tire and Rubber company recently became interested in these questions and made a number of tests at the Northwestern Military and Naval academy, Lake Geneva, Wis., for the express purpose of determining, under ideal conditions, just how long the tires on a war automobile would last.

An armored car owned by the academy was mounted on Goodyear Cord tires and used as a target. All shots were fired from within fifty yards of the wheels, the desire being to test the tires under the maximum velocity of the projectile. As near as could be determined, the wheels of the machine were running, in all cases except the last, at the rate of ten miles an hour. Had either the speed of the wheels or the distance of the riflemen been increased, the result could have been even more favorable to the tire.

Detailed Report Of Test Is Given

A detailed report of the test follows:

Shot No. 1—Krag-Jorgesen carbine, firing a nickle-jacketed bullet; struck the edge of the tire and richocheted without entering.

Shot No. 2—Same rifle and cartridge; struck on side of tire, coming out on rim and denting rim.

Shot No. 3—Same rifle and cartridge; struck on side of tire, slightly cutting the rubber.

Shot No. 4—Same rifle and cartridge; struck tire on the side and came out on same side of tire near the rim.

Shot No. 6—United States Magazine rifle, 1903 model pointed ammunition; entered side near the tread, followed fabric to the rim, glanced down.

Shot No. 7—Same rifle and cartridge; entered in center of tread, followed fabric and remained between rim and inner tube.

Shot No. 8—Same rifle and cartridge; entered tire through the tread and dented rim on the side.

Shot No. 9—Same rifle and cartridge; entered tread, came out on rim.

Followed Tread Then Burst Out

Shot No. 10—Same rifle and cartridge; entered center of tread, followed fabric between rubber and tread for fifteen inches, then burst out.

Shot No. 11—Same rifle and cartridge; entered center of tread squarely, coming out on rim. (In trials six and ten, where the bullet came out at approximately the same relative position, the fabric was torn through to the inner tube, but not enough to cause an actual puncture.)

Shot No. 12—Same rifle and cartridge; the wheel at rest and the rifle held so that there was no deflecting angle; pointed bullet perforated casing, inner tube, rim and 3-8 inch iron felloe, and shattered itself on iron protecting plate of wheel.

Goodyear summarises the result as follows: "We believe from these tests that under normal field conditions fully 90 per cent of rifle bullets meeting a tire would not puncture it, and we believe that cord tires, owing to their resiliency, greater flexibility and speed possibilities, are more feasible for military work than solids, and that the advantages outlined more than offset whatever can be claimed for a non-puncture tire."

BIG CADILLAC FIGURES

The Cadillac Motor Car Company recently celebrated its fifteenth anniversary. During its lifetime the company has built more than 130,000 cars. The value of its product has been $245,000,000. Before the end of this year over 60,000 eight-cylinder cars will have been built. The value of the eight-cylinder Cadillacs marketed is well over $100,000,000. From a small one-story building, the Cadillac plant has grown until it now covers 1,000,000 square feet. There are 3,500 machines used in the plant, and more than 60,000 special tools, jigs and dies. The number of commercial tools used is over a half million.

De Palma Does 109 Miles An Hour

RALPH DE PALMA DRIVING

Officials of the A. A. A. are making up their formal report on the record-breaking achievements of Ralph De Palma on the Sheepshead Bay Speedway, November 16, in his aeroplane Twin Six car. Meanwhile, congratulatory messages are pouring in on De Palma and the Packard engineers.

According to the figures, which there is every reason to believe the A. A. A. will certify as official, De Palma averaged more than 109 miles an hour for the entire six hours, despite stops, for tire changes, oil and gas, aggregating more than 13 minutes.

De Palma's speed car is equipped with Packard Twin Six engine, aviation type, of 300 cubic inch displacement. Both engine and chassis were built in the Packard experimental shops. The records he broke were held by Dario Resta, Gene Chassagne and Lee K. Guinness, who alternately drove a Sunbeam car on the Brooklands track, London, 566 miles. The Sunbeam was of 600 cubic inches displacement. The record, established October 1, 1913, was not even closely approached until De Palma tackled it. He drove the entire distance himself. The Sunbeam averaged 97 miles per hour.

The first hour De Palma covered 112.96 miles; second hour, 112.45; third hour, 109.85; fourth hour 110.14; fifth, 107.14; sixth hour, 105.52.

Those who saw the steady grind, pronounced the run the most remarkable exhibition of speed and endurance on record and warmly congratulated De Palma.

De Palma's face was badly whipped by the 110 mile gale and his mechanician, Jimmy Stees, was exhausted and half-frozen at the end of the run. De Palma used Goodyear tires which gave a splendid account of themselves. The right front tire went 447 miles before it was changed, and was by no means worn through.

Motor Cars Carry More Persons Than Railroad Trains

American transportation now must look to the motor car as its chief factor. The car has caught up with and passed the railroads in importance as a factor in transportation in this country. In a recent issue the Wall Street Journal declares that motor cars will carry many more passengers than the steam lines this year.

On a basis of 3,000,000 passenger cars in use this year, and an average mileage per car of 6,000, the motor car mileage for 1917 will be 18,000,000,000, assuming an average load of three passengers. The passenger mileage by motor for 1917 will be 54,000,000,000. Railroad traffic now amounts to 35,000,000,000 passenger miles yearly, which is less than the passenger mileage of motor cars, if we assumed an average load of two.

Motor car competition affects chiefly the railroads in the thickly settled eastern portions of the country, this authority states, the big cities and the recreation regions.

REPUBLIC TRUCK CO. INCREASES ITS OUTPUT

The Republic Motor Truck Company of Alma, Mich., will manufacture 40,000 trucks during the coming year, according to the plans of the Production Department. To care for this increased production, additions to the plant are now under way which will increase the shop floor space 70,000 square feet.

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LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES

Some Tendencies In 1918 Vehicles

By Charles E. Duryea

With the approach of the opening of the 1918 automobile show at Grand Central Palace, to be held January 5 to 12, all automobile "fans" are wondering what will be the leading and interesting features. That the exhibition will have a more or less military spirit pervading it goes without saying. But in what ways this will manifest itself we cannot foresee. This is our first war time automobile show. The motor vehicle business had not won the attention of the great public in 1898 when we had the Spanish American war on our hands; hence that period offers no criterion to guide us. In fact, the acceptance of the gasolene car as the proper one dates back only about sixteen years, but we may draw some conclusions by comparison with the products of that time.

The splendid work being done by the power vehicles in many—one may almost say all—lines, undoubtedly will be shown and much information not well known to the public will be brought out. Conservation will attract more attention than ever before, as for example heaters for the carbureter or the supply pipe or the air inlet do much to make the fuel vaporise more fully and so insure its proper burning and the development of the power that is in it. These vary from an electric coil in the carbureter bowl or manifold to a complicated stove heated by the exhaust from the engine. Never before has there been such a variety of these devices. And they are most timely, for while we still have ample fuel to take care of our needs even in war time, wastefulness is culpable.

It is also being recognised that there is no advantage from saving fuel if the heat produced is wasted instead of being used. So we find an ever increasing number of devices for preventing over-cooling of the engine. Thermostats in the water pipes to slow down the circulation as the water gets cooler; shutters in front of the radiator to shut off the air draft when not wanted; fan regulators to speed up the fan when needed; water pumps that only pump when hot, and similar devices are now being used to keep the cylinders working hot and yet prevent them from becoming too hot.

Improvements are being made also in the various details of the car body and frame, and even the tires in their relation of fuel economy. Tires, now more than ever before, are pliable and flexible and the sort that roll over the road easily; "highly resilient" they are called. Frames are deeper and lighter for a given strength. Bodies are being made better and lighter. The tendency to make wheels larger each year seems to have expended itself and with the increased number of good roads wheels of medium size save cost and weight and are quite satisfactory.

The stream lines which in the past have been developed because they affect speed now are recognised as equally good in saving fuel because at any considerable speed they greatly reduce the head resistance to the air.

"One man tops," now so universal, are more often seen down than in the past, and this practice reduces air resistance and saves fuel. Inclined wind shields thrown the air upward and over the rider's head with very slight resistance and are in common use. The self-starter saves fuel by permitting the engine to be stopped whenever the car is not running instead of idling to avoid the cranking labor. Front mud guards which turn down well in front of the wheels deflect the air up and over the wheel instead of allowing it to strike and retard the rapidly moving wheel tops, and this results in appreciable saving of fuel.

The passenger cars are not topless and covered with brass gewgaws as in 1902, but are for the most part finished to give constant service. Tops or enclosed bodies protect both driver and user, so that their service is rendered regardless of weather just as certainly and regularly as the trolley or train.

The rear entrance tonneau, in which the family huddled and boxed in away from the dirty driver, has gone and been forgotten. The single tube tire has been replaced by tires so large and well made that tire troubles are no longer a bugaboo. The four cylinder engine, then a novelty, has since become the standard with "sixes," "eights" and "twelves." The short wheel bases and high seats have given way to the low, long and comfortable construction of today, far more practical and speedy. All these and many other evidences of progress and practicability will be seen in larger number than ever in the past because of today's demand for the practical rather than the ornamental.

Firestone Advice On Tire Economy

Every patriotic motorist realises the need of thrift in the operation of his car—a thing which is not only a personal benefit, but a national duty. Not all motorists, however, realise that a great deal can be done to lower mileage cost by the proper handling of tires, their intelligent selection and care.

No matter how much the construction of the tire may, forestall trouble, no matter what the quality of the tire or its endurance under wear, there are certain errors in usage which, added to carelessness, cost motorists many thousands of dollars each year. With a little forethought, the owner can reduce tire bills with minimum effort and time.

Tires should be selected carefully as to size. Equipment should always be large enough to carry the load without undue strain. Remember also to apply the tire correctly, removing any rust or foreign matter which may have accumulated on the rim. It is important, also, to see that the tire is properly inflated.

Care in handling the brakes is a big factor in long mileage. When the foot brake is applied hard and suddenly, the tread is in danger of severe damage.

All motorists, of course, realise that driving in street car tracks is hard on the tread. In this connection, it is vital to remember also that the sharp bending action of the fabric will, in time, cause inside breaks. This may happen with the very best tire made.

Above all, the small injuries should never be neglected. Slight cuts in the tread admit foreign matter. Dirt, pebbles, etc., continue to work in, finally resulting in tread separation. There are good preparations on the market which, if promptly used in an emergency, will take care of these minor injuries. Many a tire has been saved from the discard by their prompt use.

Be sure that the inner tubes are the right size and properly applied. Most service men will give you full information on this question—in fact the companies making good tires have plenty of helpful and instructive literature. For example, the special representative here of the Firestone Tire Company of Akron, Ohio, U. S. A., has an excellent booklet on this subject entitled, "The Care and Repair of Tires." This will be sent you free if you send a post card to Akron for it.

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THE WAR

is making such demands on the industries of the United States, that the manufacture of some classes of goods has either entirely ceased, or else has been much curtailed.

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THE BUICK "FOUR"

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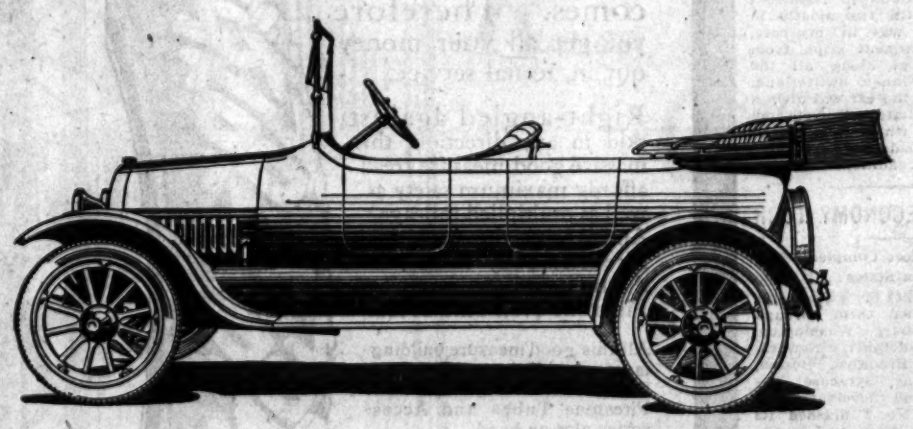

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EXPERT GIVES TIPS ON FIRE PREVENTION

Important To Keep Down Fire Losses To Avoid Rate Raise

One of the America's best known men in the insurance field stated a few days ago that premium rates on automobile insurance would have to be advanced if the losses by fire and theft were not sharply decreased.

The average motorist has never given much thought to the ways and means of extinguishing a fire on his car should one occur, and as these fires are occurring with frequency the following suggestions from the State Fire Marshal of Ohio may prove extremely valuable in an emergency:

1.—The most important thing to remember in case of a fire of this kind is to keep cool. A few seconds lost in panic at the start may result disastrously.

2.—At least one small fire extinguisher should be on every car. It should be placed where it may be readily accessible in an emergency. The small extinguisher is indispensable in handling a gasolene fire, and is also useful in fighting any other kind of blaze about the car.

3.—In the absence of an extinguisher sand or dirt can be used, but it should be remembered that if sand is thrown into the carbureter mechanism incalculable harm is likely to result.

4.—Do not use water in attempting to extinguish a carbureter fire or other gasolene fire. This merely tends to spread the fire.

5.—If the engine backfires use the starter to turn the motor. If this does now draw the flames into the manifold use the extinguisher. This should put out the fire with little difficulty.

6.—If the fire has reached the drip pan extinguish that first and then work up to the carbureter.

7.—If the fire is caused by ignition of gasolene from hot exhaust, short circuit or other condition about the car the extinguisher should also be used with equally good effect.

8.—Do not invite destruction of your car and probable injury to yourself by lighting a match to see how much gas there is in the tank.

If owners would exercise the same supervision over their automobiles that they do over other movable property the theft losses could be cut down materially.

These are matters of importance, for in the long run motorists will pay in higher premiums for all losses, and a reasonable vigilance on the part of all will mean money saved.

HUDSON SUPER-SIX A GOOD WAR MACHINE

Eddie Rickenbacker, the famous race driver who went to France some time ago to drive for Gen. Pershing, found the life too quiet. He secured a transfer to the aviation section and has now secured his commission as Lieutenant.

In a letter to an official of the Hudson factory Rickenbacker tells of some experiences he has had. He writes:

"After leaving the States I enlisted as pivate chauffeur for Gen. Pershing, but upon my arrival in France I realised that it was not the position I desired. Consequently, I transferred to the aviation section, and it was here that I found the Hudson Super-Six, which I drove until a few weeks ago. This car has given excellent service and was in good running condition when I left same. The speedometer registered 3,000 miles for the two months in which the car was in my care, having made frequent trips from Paris to the front, along all the sectors from Verdun to Switzerland. During this time the car was always ready for immediate call from my superior officers, which were indeed many, and the roads were frequently in very bad condition."

FINISH TIRE ECONOMY TOUR

Firestone Test Fleet Completes Trip Of Ten States

After five weeks of travel over a route that carried them through Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Newark, New York and Brooklyn, Boston, Springfield, Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Cleveland, Firestone Test Fleet No. 3 finished its famous "tire economy tour" at the gates of the Abron plant on Friday. It was the successful termination of a tour to elliminate tire waste, thousands of automobile owners receiving free literature and instructions from the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company through this fleet.

Rain, then snow, and roads that were quagmires on Thursday and Friday made the finishing stretch of the tour a strenuous one. The literature distributed by the Firestone company explained that the saving of the $105,000,000 tire waste of last year by car owners calls only for the curbing of thoughtlessness.

As a splendid example of their own teaching these five big roadsters returned to the factory with Ohio air in seventeen of the twenty tires. The average mileage on the twenty tires in service was 5,140 miles bearing cars that weighed 5,200 pounds. Because of the many stops made en tour it was necessary to sustain a high average country road speed.

Buick Upholstering and Painting Insure Lasting Comfort and Beauty

The Buick body, as it is delivered to the paint department, is a diamond in the rough. It is as strong as a selected ash frame, honest sheet metal and electric welding can make it. But its smooth surface has still to be prepared for the lasting coats of paint and varnish that bring out the handsome lines and smooth curves, while its interior is entirely void of upholstering and trimming.

When the electric hoist lifts the body off the truck on which it is received, it swings the body into one of the many rooms where the sand blasters preside. These men, who look like deep sea divers, in their dust helmets and heavy clothing, turn the nozzles of the compressed air hoses against the body and direct a mixed stream of air and granulated flint on all exposed parts, at a pressure of about 90 pounds to the square inch. In ten minutes the body emerges with a uniform mat surface like frosted silver. Under the microscope this surface is seen to be evenly pitted with countless small pits, which gives the body a "tooth" to which the priming coats will adhere perfectly.

The body now moves across the aisle, where every vestige of dust is removed, inside and out, by means of compressed air hoses, and then goes to the paint department proper where the priming coats are applied. This operation, though primary, is of great importance, because upon it depends both the beauty and the durability of the finished work. The priming coats must cling tenaciously to the metal to prevent chipping and peeling, and must provide a smooth, even surface for the numerous other coats that follow. So the priming is done by skilled workmen and artificially dried at just the right temperature. When this is done the body is placed on the endless chain conveyor that lands it quickly on the floor above.

On the second floor are the putty glaziers, who put on still another preliminary surface, which is thoroughly dried by artificial heat. The coats that now follow are known as filler coats, or "rough stuff." They are applied thickly so as to form a solid, even base for the color coats, and after each application of the filler coats the bodies are dried and rubbed.

Brawn, skill and patience is the combination required in a Buick body rubber, as this work must be done entirely by hand. These workmen wear long aprons and boots, their muscular arms bared to the shoulders, rubbing the dripping stones back and forth with untiring energy until all roughness has disappeared. After the application of the prepared rubbing stone, lump pumice stone and water are used to bring the surface to a still finer grain. Pumice stone, by the way, is volcanic rock, quite porous from having been melted and cooled, and when selected with proper care is ideally suited for this kind of work.

The color coats follow the final rubbing of the filler coats. The paint used in the color coats is opaque and is applied smoothly until the entire body is covered with a perfectly uniform field of the desired shade. This provides a suitable background for the applications of color varnish.

The color varnish, as its name implies, is transparent varnish containing transparent coloring matter, and when applied over the ground work of opaque color gives to Buick bodies their unusual brilliancy and depth of color. Several coats of color varnish are applied, each operation being followed by a thorough rubbing.

The rubbing in this case is done with felt covered with powdered pumice stone and water, the pumice powder being extremely fine and "bolted" through silk to prevent scratching the lustrous surface.

The next operation is that of striping the bodies, which is done by hand with the aid of mechanical guides. Before the finishing coats of clear, pale varnish are applied, the body goes through the upholstering department, returning to the paint shop to the "touched up" before the final finishing operations are performed.

It will be noted that the drying after the various stages of painting is done under artificial conditions that are absolutely controlled by mechanical means. This insures perfect drying between coats, keeps every trace of dust away from the drying surfaces and absolutely prevents "tackiness" due to the presence of moisture in the air.

The final varnish coats are air dried, with just the right amount of artificial heat under ideal conditions.

Now for the inside comforts and refinements. The body, having been painted right up to the nearly finished stage, is taken to the upholstering department. The seven-passenger body on account of the number of operations, including the front and rear compartments and auxiliary seats, will be the most interesting one to follow.

The first thing to consider is the unseen part of the upholstery, which nevertheless is the part that contributes most to comfort and durability. Here we find the time-honored curled horse-hair being used in a new and ingenious way. Instead of the old stuffing operations, we see what is termed laced curled hair. This is made by taking the right amount of curled hair and pressing it in a machine, so that it comes out in a smooth springy pad, backed by a sheet of tough cloth material known as flaxine. On account of the interlacing of these millions of hairs, it is impossible for them to separate into lumps.

Hand buffed leather is used for cushions, seat backs and sides. This means that the choicest part of selected hides is used. From the top of the hides a light cut is made, which removes the thin, flimsy veneer that is made into sweat bands and similar articles. Directly underneath this veneer is the best wearing part of the leather, and under this again is the coarse fibrous part from which various grades of machine buffed leather are made.

So it will be seen that the Buick Motor Company, in using the No. 1 hand buffed leather, is giving its users the very best quality of upholstering leather obtainable.

In the upholstering department this leather is carefully cut to size by the cutters and is then passed on to the sewing machine operators. For example, the leather face of a seat back comes to the machines cut and ready for sewing, together with a piece of flaxine material of the same pattern.

The operator places the two together, puts in the beautiful French folds and rapidly stitches them down.

When finished the seat back is a series of vertical tubes, leather in front and flaxine behind. It then passes on to the stuffers, who have strips of laced hair already cut to the size of the tubes. Placing these strips in an ingenious stuffing iron, the tubes are stuffed one after another until the back is ready for the upholsterers. The same method is followed for the sides.

Coming now to meet the body, we find the upholsterers working beside a complete assortment of all necessary materials. The seat backs and sides are ranged in orderly piles. Specially designed back springs are first put in place in both front and rear compartments. The leather backs or seat back piping, are then tacked firmly in place at the bottom. Between the leather piping and the springs is placed a pad of laced curled hair, which is termed a pillow pad. The piping is then drawn up firmly over the pad and the springs and tacked into place. The sides are put on in a similar manner and a finishing bead tacked on all around.

In the cushion department the operations are conducted very similarly. The pleated cover pad is made in exactly the same manner as the seat backs, the curled hair being contained in flaxine backed tubes which form the handsome French pleats. The cover pads come to the cushion department from the machines already sewed to the side and end pieces, or facings.

The pad with the facings is now tacked temporarily, inside out, on a cushion form mounted on a very ingenious adjustable table of Buick design. Under the pleated cover pad is placed the laced hair cushion pad. After tacking temporarily together, the whole is then sewed together with waxed thread, a single strand of which is capable of suspending a weight of 80 pounds.

The springs in Buick cushions, like those in the seat backs, are of Buick design and are made entirely of metal. The material in the spiral springs is special carbon steel and the spiral springs are placed as closely together as it is possible to get them. Instead of being tied together with twine or wire, the spiral springs are tied with coiled steel springs, which insures greater liveliness and longer life. The frame is also made of steel, strongly reinforced.

When sewed together as above described, the cushion covers and padding are turned right side out and carefully fitted over the springs, the lower edges of the leather being positively held in place by clinching over the edges of the spring frame, which is made hollow for the purpose.

The upholstery on the doors is now fitted into place, the rear cowl is given its leather covering, the auxiliary seats fastened into place and the flaps that conceal the auxiliary seats when not in use are fastened on. After a critical inspection the body is taken back to the paint shop for its finishing coats.

The finishers first cement the edges of the upholstery to the body with shellac to prevent dust from seeping out on the varnish, and after touching up the body is rubbed with rotten-stone and water.

Rotten-stone is a very soft stone and is used toward the end of finishing to give a very high finish.

The finishing varnish is then applied and the rotten-stone rub repeated. This process is continued until the finish is complete and the body turned over to the inspectors for approval.

From this description it will be seen that neither pains nor expense are spared to make Buick finish and Buick comfort as fine and as lasting as possible. The work is economically handled throughout, progressing from one operation to another without a break, all preliminary steps being completed at a point where they melt into the production stream without a break.

The quality of all finishing and upholstering materials is as good as money can buy and is in perfect keeping with the high standard that has been set for the purely mechanical side of Buick cars.

Garage Chatter

End play in the crankshaft is apt to first be noticed when the car is throttled down to around five miles per hour, when so-called bucking will take place, accompanied by knocking. If the play is excessive the knocking will be heard as the speed increases.

Best results can be secured from a motor cooling system by keeping the radiator cells free from foreign matter. Particularly on long trips over bad roads the interstices of the radiator are packed with dirt and mud, retaining the heat which should be dissipated in radiation.

Every person riding, driving, propelling or in charge of any vehicle upon any street shall, in overtaking any other vehicle, pass to the left of such vehicle and the person in charge of such vehicle being overtaken and passed shall give way to the extreme right to allow such vehicle to pass with safety.

A deposit of dust on the reflector or lens often cuts down the light to a marked degree. The owner should make a weekly habit of wiping the dust from these parts. While doing this it is a good plan to inspect the cable connection. Vibration often lossens it and the poor contact results in a loss of light and waste of current.

If you're in the least doubt about your tires, better get new ones if you are going to drive on a vacation trip. You don't want to carry the haunting thought that you have a casing or two that may be let go any minute when you are supposed to be out for enjoyment. The tires you take off may be carried as spares, and you'll be assured of a trouble-free trip.

An interesting and profitable trip that every motorist should take, but very few think of, is a trip under the car to see the condition of things there. Inspect brake connections to see if there are any which do not get attention when the car is oiled. See if they are wearing out or weakening. Sometimes one finds grease cups that have been neglected for a long time. Also inspect the universal joint to see if it is loosening up or needs grease.

It often is disappointing to many owners of new cars to have the hood finish suddenly become dull while the rest of the car retains its bright finish. Once the hood finish has become "dead" it is almost impossible to bring back its luster without refinishing it. The dullness is brought about by the action of the engine heat, but is made worse by washing when the hood is hot. In order to protect the hood finish it has been found necessary by some makers to line the hood with asbestos so that the heat cannot work through. The sheet asbestos used for this is comparatively inexpensive.

In spite of the present day standardisation, a number of different sized bolts are used on the motor car. It is often difficult to carry in the tool box bolts of all the sizes that may be required.

Since Pa Quit Tinkering

By Edgar A. Guest

When first we bought our auto, Pa
would often lift the hood
And tinker with a lot of things he
never understood;
They gave a pair of pliers with the
tools that they supplied,
And that little set of nippers was his
pleasure and his pride.
He tightened this and loosened that, a
dozen times a day,
Then wondered why the car we owned
got stalled along the way.

The carburetor interested Father quite
a lot,
He changed it when the days were cool
and when the days were hot
And when the car was running well
and when it seemed to jerk;
But Mother said he never gave the
thing a chance to work.
He fussed with it for everything that
stranded our machine;
He even blamed it once when we ran
out of gasoline.

The monkey wrench was his delight;
he'd spend each Sunday morn
In taking that old car apart, from
muffler to the horn;
He'd smear himself with oil and
grease and count his labor fun,
Then wonder why, that afternoon, the
motor wouldn't run.
He used to stay at home at night to
read his book of rules,
Because he seemed to think he had to
use that set off tools.

As time went on though, Father
learned to leave the car alone;
Today he never lifts the hood of that
machine we own;
So long as it will run at all Pa lets it
jog along,
And it is most remarkable how seldom
it goes wrong.
He leaves the tools beneath the seat
and will not touch a thing,
And we are all enjoying life since Pa
quit tinkering.

THE GRIP THAT HOLDS

This Non-Skid Tread is built up high in the center where the wear comes. Therefore you get all your money out in actual service.

Right-angled against skid in any direction, this massive good measure tread affords maximum safety as well as multiplied mileage. And it takes the powerful Firestone body to sustain the bulk and strain of the Firestone Non-Skid Tread.

All this good measure building is part of the Universal Firestone Service for any demand. Firestone Tubes and Accessories also on hand.

Special FREE Service with Foreign Supervision.

SHANGHAI TYRE SERVICE STATION
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FIRESTONE TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY
Akron, Ohio, U. S. A.
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Firestone NON-SKID TYRES

Willys-Overland Motor Cars

A Wide Range of Models All New Values

From your point of view this announcement is most important.

For herein we set forth the achievement toward which the Willys-Overland Company has aimed for the last eight years.

This achievement in a word is the completion of a great organization to a point where it could make and market a complete range of motor cars under one control.

One executive organization,—one factory management,—one purchasing unit,—one selling expense,—one group of dealers,—plan, produce and sell all of these models.

As a result The Willys-Overland Company is producing motor cars of exceptional quality—and marketing them at unusually low prices.

Every motor car is built to a rigid standard of performance, comfort and appearance.

The new Light Four Cylinder touring car is a striking example. It is finished in gray and is a car of quality in every sense of the word.

The engine is powerful, quiet and of sturdy construction. The soft cushions, easy-riding springs, large tyres and the proper balance in construction absorb all jolts and jars of the highways. Yet this is but one of the new Willys-Overland values. Never before have the economies of vast production been available for buyers of every class of motor car.

And the Overland policy of greater production, higher quality, lower price is exemplified in every model and type.

Let our experience help you in the selection of your motor car.

Electric Lights
Electric Starter

Light Four-Cylinder Touring Car

Overland "Country Club"

Willys-Knight Four-Cylinder Touring Car

Willys-Knight Four-Cylinder Limousine

A WIDE RANGE OF MODELS

Big Four-Cylinder Overland
5-Passenger Touring Car
3-Passenger Roadster
3-Passenger Touring Coupe
5-Passenger Touring Sedan

Light Four-Cylinder Overland
5-Passenger Touring Car
2-Passenger Roadster
4-Passenger "Country Club"

Light Six-Cylinder Overland
5-Passenger Touring Car
3-Passenger Roadster
5-Passenger Touring Coupe
5-Passenger Touring Sedan

Willys-Knight Models
7-Passenger, Four-Cylinder Touring Car
4-Passenger, Four-Cylinder Coupe
7-Passenger, Four-Cylinder Touring Sedan
7-Passenger, Four-Cylinder Limousine
7-Passenger, Eight-Cylinder Touring Car

THE CENTRAL GARAGE Co.
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The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio
Manufacturers of Willys-Knight and Overland Motor Cars and Light Lorries

AUTO MAKERS PLEDGE FACILITIES TO U. S.

Entire Automobile Industry, Promises Full Support To The Government

At their meeting in Detroit last week in answer to a call from the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce more than 150 automobile manufacturers voted unanimously to support the work of the Automobile Industries Committee at Washington, pledged to the War Industries Board and the War and Naval Departments their heartiest support and to a man expressed their readiness to turn over the vast productive facilities of the industry to the Government as fast as the Government can make use of them. In the mean-time automobile makers will keep their organisations intact so as to conserve the greatest possible potential strength for the present and future war programs of the Government. President Charles Clifton of the N. A. C. C. presided, with every prominent company in the industry represented, and also representatives of the Motor and Accessories Manufacturers' Association.

It was very clearly shown that the Washington authorities had no intention of arbitrarily cutting off the automobile business, and that automobile men themselves have offered to reduce passenger car production according to the Government needs for war materials or as the Government may require the facilities of the automobile and accessory manufacturing companies. The heartiest response to the committee's efforts has been received from the War Industries Board and from the Army and Navy Departments.

Manufacturers appreciate that business cannot be entirely as usual during the war, as the principal business now is making war and not making automobiles, so that the industry cannot expect to increase production as in the past.

Spirit Of Co-operation

The manufacturers attending the meeting were surprised at the great number of automobile men in the service and the spirit of co-operation which has been shown by the makers giving their best men to the Government at great sacrifice to themselves and their plants.

It is realised that rather than give munition orders to companies which have to buy new machinery and build new plants, advantage should be taken of the productive capacities of the automobile and parts plants. An immense amount of war work is being done and preparations are being made to take over more work for the Government.

A. W. Copland and Hugh Chalmers of the Automobile Industries Board, who with John R. Leo were appointed to co-ordinate the Government war requirements with the facilities of the automobile industry, explained the work going on at Washington. Their need for additional engineers was promptly answered by nine manufacturers volunteering the services of nine their engineers to work with the committee at Washington for the period of the war.

Trucks To Relieve Railroads

It was felt that selling transportation for millions of people and thousands of tons of freight as supplies by the modern motor car and truck, coupled with the War Railroad Board's request for greater motor transportation to relieve the railroads of short haul traffic, demands continued productive facilities in the industry, now rated as third among those of the United States.

By unanimous vote of the meeting the following telegram was sent to Daniel Williard, Chairman of the War Industries Board at Washington:

"The automobile industry as represented by more than 150 manufacturers in session here today volunteers its hearty support to our Automobile Industries Committee in Washington and pledges to the War Industries Board and the War and Naval Departments their heartiest support, and to a man expressed their willingness to turn their facilities over to the Government as fast as the Government can make use of them. In the meantime we hope to keep our organisations intact so as to conserve the greatest possible potential strength to the present and future war plans of the Government."

Loyal support by 27,500 dealers was indicated by reports from different sections of the country expressing their willingness to help win the war by rearranging their organisations for the new situations created. The automobile men expect to make cars to as near a normal number as the materials and coal situation will permit, but it may be expected that there will be some decrease in the number of passenger cars produced, making them harder to get and higher in price.

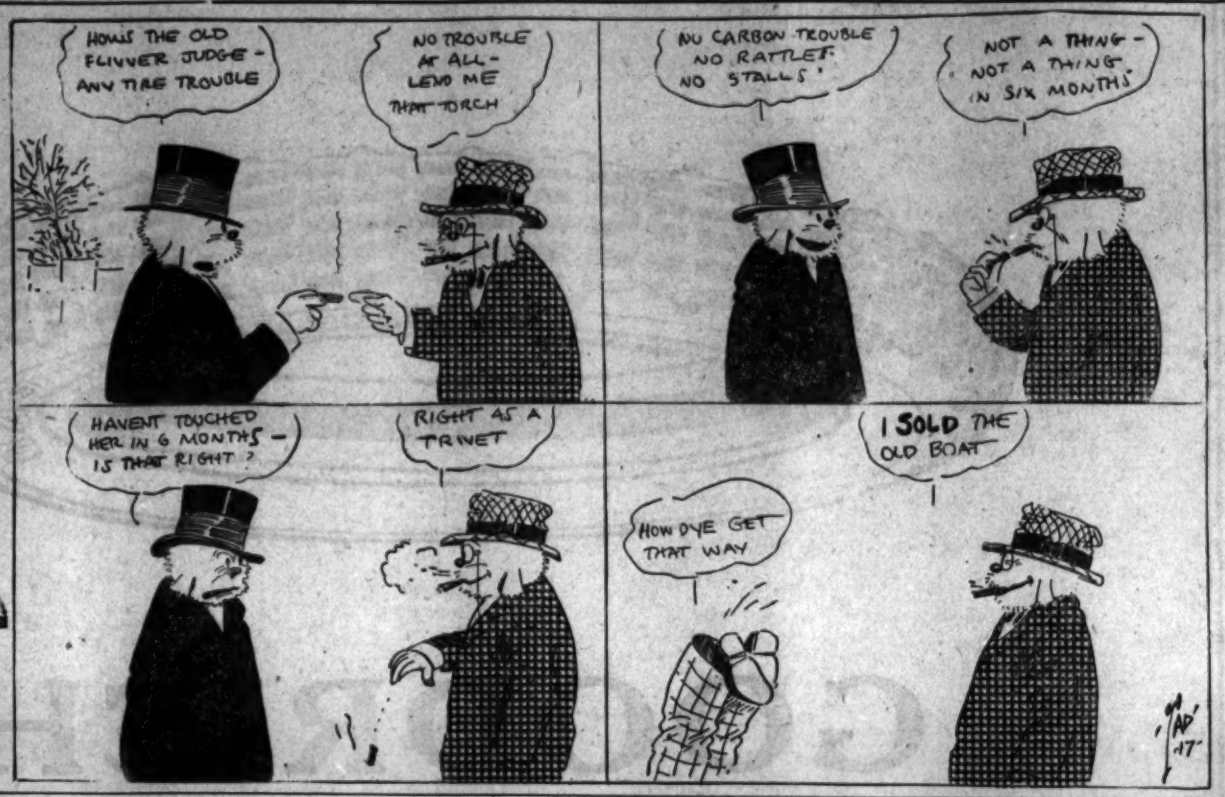
Big Figures

The meeting was supplied with some interesting figures which proved the far-reaching influence of the automobile industry. They showed 230 makers of passenger automobiles and 372 makers of motor trucks in thirty-two States, with a capital investment of $736,000,000 and with 280,000 workers, to whom $275,000,000 in wages and salaries is paid annually. The production for the year ending June 30 was 1,806,194 motor vehicles, of which 112,200 were trucks, the total value of both being $917,470,938.

It was shown that 1,080 manufacturers of bodies, parts and accessories have a capital of $336,000,000, employ 320,000 workers and pay $288,000,000 annually in wages. Last year 18,000,000 tires were made, valued at $450,000,000. There are 27,800 automobile dealers and 25,500 garages located in almost every town and village of the United States, all dependent on the production of motor cars. They have a capital investment of $184,000,000 and employ 230,000 people.

Exports for the year ended June 30 were 64,834 passenger cars and 15,977 trucks, the latter mostly for our Allies in Europe. The value of these exports, including tires and parts, was $133,411,000. There are now 4,500,000 automobiles registered in the United States, of which 400,000 are trucks which are annually transporting goods to a total of 6,000,000,000 ton-miles and relieving the railroads of shorthaul traffic.

When The Autoist Is Happy


HOWS THE OLD FLIVVER JUDGE - ANY TIRE TROUBLE
NO TROUBLE AT ALL - LEND ME THAT TORCH
NO CARBON TROUBLE NO RATTLE! NO STALLS!
NOT A THING - NOT A THING IN SIX MONTHS!
HAVENT TOUCHED HER IN 6 MONTHS - IS THAT RIGHT?
RIGHT AS A TRIVET
I SOLD THE OLD BOAT
HOW D'YE GET THAT WAY
'AD' '17

WHY 'PLEASURE CAR' BECAME A MISNOMER

Only Small Percentage Of Cars Used For Pleasure, Says Studebaker Man

"I should not care to have to depend for our sales volume on the sale of motor cars that will be used exclusively for pleasure cars," says F. L. Sanford, newly appointed retail sales manager of the Studebaker Corporation, Fifty-sixth street and Broadway.

"The wiseacres can talk all they want to about the luxury of the modern motor car, but I want to say that I personally do not believe that all the cars in use today for pleasure purposes exclusively would total 6 per cent of the number of cars that come under the misnomer 'pleasure car.'

Certainly the car in use by the busy physician or other professional man cannot in fairness be termed a 'pleasure car.' Neither can the family car in which Willie get his father to the railroad station in time for the 8 o'clock train each morning and waits for him again at night on the 5.15. And what about the touring car that mother and the girls have found absoltuely indispensable for their shopping and social activities? Surely no female member of our household would consent to our speaking of the good old car as something to be used only when we were in the mood for a joy ride.

"The trouble is," continued Mr. Sanford, "that the term 'pleasure car' got stuck to every old kind of vehicle that wasn't an out and out truck—this happened back in the pioneer days. Now, however, cars have gradually elbowed their way into the very heart of our civilisation until they have at last become a very vital part of practically every household, and the term 'pleasure car' is no longer suitable.

"Many names have been suggested from time to time that would take the place of the term 'pleasure car,' among them the term 'passenger car.' 'Passenger car' is a vast improvement on the other term because it describes what the present day automobile actually is—a car for passengers.

"Since America's entry into the war the unprecedented overload put upon the railroads has served to bring home to all the fact that the automobile has passed out of the 'pleasure vehicle' class into its true place in our national life—that of an indispensable utility for use every hour of the twenty-four, every day of the 365."

38,000 Miles For U.S. Tire

Here is a tire performance that is very apt to hold the endurance record for many a day to come—a performance that is arousing such interest in California that the public is keeping score on its daily mileage record.

The Kent Brothers, who operate the motor stage between San Pedro and Redondo, Cal., have their car equipped with United States "Royal Cord" tires. When one of these tires had run 28,411 miles and was brought in to be retreaded the local press sat up and took an intense interest in this "wonder" tire, and on November 3, when a total of 38,249 miles was attained, crowds were waiting at each end of the stage route to jot down the mileage.

Halifax Destruction Worse Than War Zone

(Continued from Page 3)

nation of debris was resumed after the heavy snow-storm subsided today.

It was found today that a large number of children were killed in two schools which were torn to pieces by the explosion. Of 550 boys and girls who had just entered the building when the explosion took place only seven, it is said, escaped with their lives.

Great loss of life is reported at the Naval College also.

It was ascertained today that the bodies of fully 200 children remained in the ruins of the Dartmouth School.

In the Protestant Orphan's Home the matron and every child was killed.

Railway men at work were killed in large numbers, and hundreds were killed on the waterfront near the place of the explosion.

Of the dead a total of only 1,000 bodies has been recovered so far, and not half of these have been identified.

More than 4,000 homes were completely demolished or rendered uninhabitable by the blast of explosives. Their 25,000 inmates thus became homeless.

Every house affording the least shelter has been thrown open to refugees. Hundreds of the homes, which escaped with the least damage, are crowded to their capacity.

The suffering of the survivors has been increased greatly from lack of warm clothing. Many had their clothing torn to shreds or whisked completely from their bodies by the explosion. Others ran from tottering homes without hats or coats. Many of these were compelled to stay indoors for warmth. Others more vigorous came out with blankets wrapped about their bodies and worked in the ruins today.

Scores Are Made Blind

The scenes in the hospitals today were beyond words. The proportion of those blinded is very high. The blast of trinitrotoluol and guncotton sent thousands of pieces of glass flying through the air with the verocity of lead from a shotgun, embedding them frequently in the face and eyes. Catapulting beams and chunks of wood inflicted many injuries. In some cases, either by the direct concussion or by missiles, eyes were completely torn from the head.

Many persons were brought to hospitals with their faces cut to ribbons. One peculiar injury was a throat cut from ear to ear on a man who was shaving when the explosion took place.

When the weather cleared today after the forty-mile gale of yesterday, snow lay on the ground two and a half feet deep in some places. All through the night shaky wrecks of houses toppled over. The search of the ruins was rendered dangerous today because roofs would fall through and leaning houses would tumble from time to time under the weight of the snow.

Surveys made by builders of the devastated area today placed the property loss in the burned region two miles square in the area at more than $20,000,000.

Six large piers were destroyed, but the great new piers in the southern part of the city, which provide facilities for Government service in loading freighters and transport ships, passed through the explosion practically untouched. The business section escaped with comparatively light damage. The smashing of grass and plaster and the scattering and injuring of stock were the main losses here. The business section can be quickly restored when workmen and materials are available.

Thousands of painful stories of individual sorrow and bereavement are merged in the general disaster. One man who arrived on the train from New Glasgow today to look after his family found his wife, his five children, and his mother all dead.

One man lost his wife, two daughters, 18 and 22 years old, and his gallant son, home from the front on a furlough after three years of fighting.

A soldier, starting before the disaster on his way to this city to see his sweetheart, found her blinded for life.

Relief Trains Still Delayed

The gale and snow have been delaying relief trains. A special train from St John was eighteen hours en route. With the snow on the ground and the high wind continuing further delays are feared.

One of the miracles of the day was the rescue by Frank Leonard of St. John of a little child and a puppy, who were found, both uninjured, in a room, the walls of which had remained intact, although most of the rest of the house had collapsed about it. They had been there two whole days without food. The child, snuggled up close to the dog, was near exhaustion from cold, hunger, and fear.

Crowds composed largely of weeping women and children, shivering in soaked clothing, filled the outgoing trains today on their way to other towns, where they can be taken care of. Many of the homeless population may be sent elsewhere until the city can be partly restored.

Effective help has been rendered by an American ship in the harbor, although its ability to relieve suffering was limited. Many of the worst cases of injuries near the waterfront were treated on the ship, the patients being carried out in motorboats.

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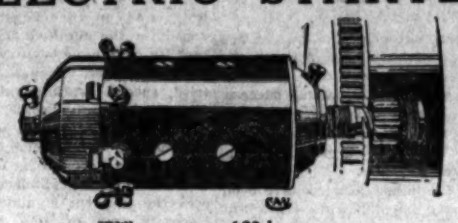

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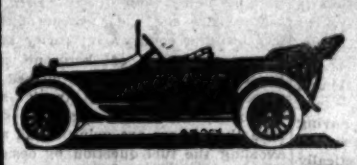

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POSSIBILITIES OF MANY KINDS OF MOTOR FUELS

By Walter Shields

Ever since automobiles have been in use some one has tried to make them operate more cheaply, and the first point of attack usually was at the fuel. Through the many years that various fuels have been experimented with the sole object until recently has been the use of other fuels because of their lower cost, but the thought now is to get a fuel because of anticipated necessity for a substitute for gasolene. In England, France, Germany and even neutral foreign countries the inadequacy of the supply of crude oil derivatives has made it absolutely essential for them to develop other fuels in order to keep their internal combustion engines moving, for the war is one of such engines.

There are dozens of fuels which are available and have been tried in the past, some of them with complete success, others with partial success, and still others have proved to be rank failures. Some even have gone so far as to design engines to accommodate certain fuels.

There are in use now or have been in the past the following important fuels: kerosene, gasolene, benzole, crude oil and its other derivatives, steam, alcohol, illuminating or coal gas, acetylene, &c. Steam was in use at the very beginning of transportation history, and it bids fair to return as a common medium. All motorists are familiar to some extent with the necessity for the development of kerosene carbureters in this country, and have heard at various times of the use of alcohol and crude oil, the latter more particularly in Diesel engines. In England today the use of illuminating gas contained in large containers placed on top of the vehicle is a common sight, though the use of this gas is by no means new even in this country, it having been in use for a number of years in the motor test rooms of practically all automobile factories.

There is much speculation now as to which of the fuels named will be the fuel of the future, and this thought now is in the minds of those in this country, though we are fortunate in having a visible supply of crude oil to last us many years to come. Nevertheless, development of handle cheap fuel seems of utmost importance to the future success of the automobile and internal combustion engine.

The use of coal gas is practical for passenger cars and trucks, as England is today proving, but of course there aris s the need for gas s'ations along the travelled routes, because a car can be run only a comparatively short distance on a bagful of gas. In some the gas is under slight pressure, in others it is not. As an indication of what is accomplished with coal gas I might mention a recent performance of a British truck. Running on gasolene in pre-war times this truck could average 5.3 miles a British gallon of fuel. It now uses coal gas and averages twenty-three miles for every 1,000 cubic feet of gas, and the bag holds slightly less than 1,000 cubic feet. For passenger car work there are bags which are not unsightly and which can be placed on the running boards, but these bags hold only sufficient gas to run the car about twenty miles, that is, the equivalent of about two gallons of gasolene. The usual method in England is to mount a large fabric rubber bag on top of the truck or car, the bag being filled from a station which is nothing more than a lamppost fitted with a motor and reducing valve. To carry the gas under high pressure or to liquefy it has a number of objections aside from the great danger.

The coal gas is fed into the engine without the aid of the usual carbureter, though parts of it are used. Usually the inlet manifold is tapped for the gas supply, the air being taken in through the regular passages. The method of feeding might be compared with that used in an ordinary gas burner. The gas control must be manipulated in accordance with the needs of the engine, and when the engine is stopped the gas must be shut off. In the recent designs the gas is fed in accordance with throttle movement, the gas control and throttle being interconnected. There, of course, is provision for preventing accidents due to backfiring and ignition of the gas in the bag. There are disadvantages in the use of coal gas, but there also are advantages, among the important ones being that there is no trouble caused by the gas mixing with the lubricating oil. This is troublesome in ordinary engines, and it calls for good lubrication being essential, but with gas in use it might even be suggested that the grade of oil be reduced in quality. There also is less water deposit from gas and the carbonisation is much less, practically nil if the gas feeding is done properly.

The ordinary engine of today will use coal gas easily. In this country there was recently demonstrated a self-contained plant mounted under the driver's seat, which dry distilled ordinary coal and used the gas for the engine. Thus it was necessary only to add coal to the car to keep it moving. However, innumerable objections were brought out and the experiments were discontinued. England, of course, has had to use the extreme measure of providing coal gas for automobiles and trucks because there is not gasolene or even kerosene enough to keep even a slight percentage moving. There is little chance of such a condition spreading to this country, but there is the need here of some fuels other than gasolene.

Kerosene is in use in quite a number of cars in this country, more particularly trucks, but of course there are difficulties connected with its use and the modern driver is not content with the reduction in performance which kerosene gives. The sole difficulty with the use of kerosene lies in getting it to the proper heat and keeping it at that heat. All sorts of methods have been tried, from heating the fuel in the gas line, in the float bowl, in the carbureter at the nozzle, in the manifold, &c. Electrical heating coils have been used and even now are in use, exhaust gas has been tried, special heating units installed, all of which give some measure of success. All of them, however, call for the use of gasolene for starting, because the kerosene is too heavy to be let into the cylinders and when cold the problem is almost hopeless. Recently one of the well known makers has applied a heating coil in the carbureter float chamber for heating ordinary commercial gasolene so as to get better starting results.

The problem of kerosene is not difficult of solution to the extent of making it the real fuel of the future if need be, but, like gasolene, extensive use of it will bring us to the same point that gasolene does now. In fact, what we now are using is nothing more than the kerosene of many years ago, the gasolene of that day being a comparative rarity now. The development of kerosene carbureters is being rapidly pushed at present, especially for truck and tractor work, but it might be said here that others are going ahead and avoiding the fuel question by designing semi-Diesels and Diesels for use in these vehicles. The public will soon hear of at least two engines based on this type which will handle almost any sort of fuel, and many believe that this method is far better than that of trying to get a fuel and adapters for the present design of motor.

The abundance of alcohol producing products is such that if necessity demanded it we could easily use this fuel, but like the others there are numerous objections if it is used in our present engines. The average owner will automatically bring up one serious one, that of very rapid evaporation, and another that of the necessity of carrying a large quantity of the fuel in the car. But alcohol from potatoes or corn or sawdust or what not will never be needed here so long as we have large crude fields to draw upon and can make available the crude or any part of it. As it is we have attempted to use only small fractions of the crude for our engines, or the whole crude as in the Diesel, and as stated previously the development of this type of engine for trucks and tractors will go a long way toward the relief of the situation here.

Thanks to the further development of the steam car we can now look to it for greater future popularity, since this type of car now handles kerosene for burning quite easily, and as the water replenishing is necessary only after many hundreds of miles of running.

Save Your Tires

Every mile of travel with less than proper inflation means decreased tire efficiency.

The principle of pneumatic tire construction is based upon the resiliency of air. The rubber and fabric of the ordinary pneumatic automobile tire form merely a container for it. To preserve this container, sufficient air pressure must be maintained within it to prevent too much flexion or bending of the fabric.

Just as a wire is readily broken by bending it sharply to and fro at the same point, so will the side walls of a tire inevitably break if constantly forced to bend too sharply.

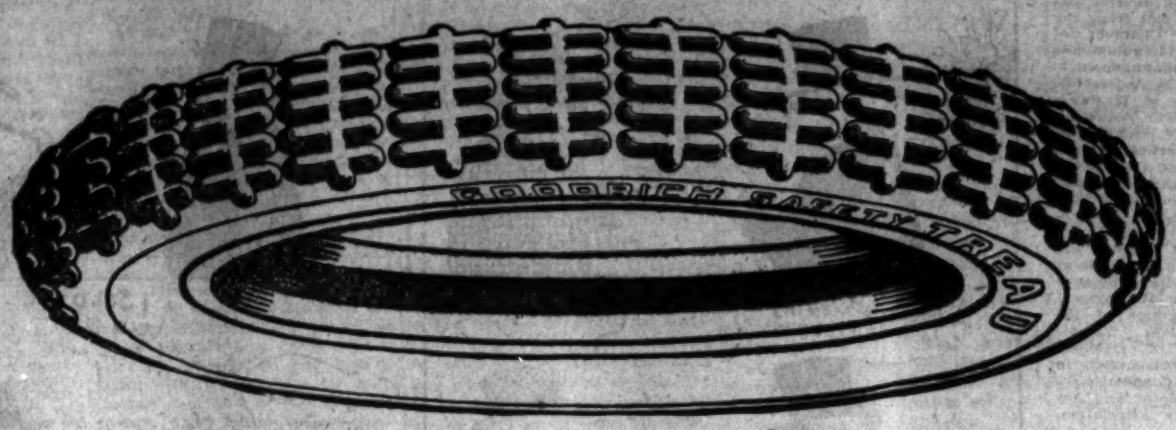
Keep tires inflated so they "stand up" fully under the weight they have to carry.

Quick tread wear is sometimes due to misalignment of wheels. The front wheels of an automobile "toe in" slightly to make steering easier—usually about one-quarter of an inch.

If there is too great a difference in the distances between the wheels the tires are subjected to a shearing wear which quickly grinds down the tread. Sometimes one front wheel is forced out of line with the same result, confined to one tire.

Misalignment in which the front wheels "toe out" is a common cause of rapid tread wear. It is usually due to a bent steering knuckle, or to wear in the steering connections. Careful motorists have the alignment of their wheels verified at regular intervals. It pays.

Unusual wear of the tread is a suspicious indication of misalignment. Your car should be immediately inspected.



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Tyres that are "muscle-bound" and so cannot flexibly negotiate the myriad pebbles and minor road ruts in order to absorb vibration?

Why should car-owners pay additional for "semi-pneumatic" tyres which also have "pebbles" and "ruts" of Rubber deliberately MOULDED ON TO THEM, in the form of UNABRIDGED projections?

OBSERVE in GOODRICH TYRES skilful *bridging* of the SAFETY TREAD grips, to *conserve pneumatic smoothness* of running.

Observe that these BRIDGED Non-Skid Grips, while guarding against side-skids, or forward skids, in mud or slippery places, *do not manufacture* VIBRATION themselves.

OBSERVE, too, that this efficient GOODRICH SAFETY TREAD enormously strengthens the tyre, by its BRIDGED construction, avoiding thereby that *uneven* pressure in spots, which tends to separate layers of fabric.

THEN, add to this the fact that ONLY GOODRICH TYRES ARE *FULL SIZE* to the branded size thereon.

Try *One*—You'll soon have *Four*

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SPORTING NEWS SECTION
THE CHINA PRESS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 13, 1918

SKOTTOWE CUP IS WON BY RECS

Defeat St. Xavier Football Team By 2 Goals To 0

MATCH IS HARD-FOUGHT

S. F. C. Second XI Is Victorious Over Customs Team By 1 To 0

The game yesterday at the Race Course for the Skottowe Cup between the Recreation Club and the St. Xavier's was won by the Recreation Club after a hard fought game, the score being two goals to nil. No goals were scored for about twenty minutes owing to the brilliant display of the St. Xavier backs and halves. As the ball was about to pass over the line near the St. Xavier's goal, Macfarlane rushed up, caught the ball and passed it back to Sofoulis, who, unmarked, had no difficulty in putting the ball into the net amidst the great applause of the spectators.

Then the ball traveled up and down from goal to goal but without result and time arrived with the score one nil.

The second half started with St. Xavier's determined to equalise, but though they tackled hard and fast they could not score. Then the Recs took the affairs into their hands and bombarded the St. Xavier's goal with hard and difficult shots from all angles, but they were cleared by the goalie again and again in magnificent style.

Sofoulis Scores Again

After 10 minutes' play Sofoulis again got the ball and shot from a difficult angle, scoring again with a high shot which the goalie attempted to stop without success. After another five minutes of fast playing J. Gutierres pounced on the ball and made for goal and after beating the backs shot hard, but the ball glanced off the cross-bar. The St. Xavier's had only one other chance, when Oliveros went forward and after much passing managed to get the ball with only one back and the goalie to beat, but shot wide. The game ended with the Recs leading by two goals to nil.

For the St. Xavier's J. Gutierres at outside left and Petersen at the center played well. J. Gutierres gave many nice centers but owing to the bad shooting of the St. Xavier's nothing came of them. Elliott, W. Pavacho and F. Witsack played a very good game and broke up the opponent parties persistently. C. Encarnacao was safe at back and P. Oliveros was like a stone wall. H. Garry at goal played a very good game and saved a great many shots. For the Recs Sofoulis was the star player and it was owing to his prowess that they won. B. Smith helped a lot by his good play and Ollerdessen excelled as usual at back.

S. F. C. 2nd XI v. Customs

The above match took place on the S. F. C. ground and resulted in a victory for the club by 1 goal to nil. The Customs, with the advantage in weight, pressed heavily during the first half, and after a period of ding-dong play found the goal. Jenkins scored for his side.

In the second half, with a slight wind in their favor, the Football Club kept the ball well in the enemy's country. Many opportunities for scoring were missed owing to weak shooting in front of the goal and time was called without a change in the score.

For the Customs Jenkins, Mellows and Ogdon played a good game. Lindsay and Goldman for the Club aided well in the defence. Bertes in goal was at his best and saved time and again.

CHAMPIONSHIP TO ST. JOHN'S ELEVEN

Nanyang Is Decisively Beaten In Crucial Match; Score Is 2 To 0

BIG BONFIRE CELEBRATION

Jessfield Rooters Enthusiastic Over Capturing Long Lost Laurels

St. John's University defeated Nanyang College at the second football game of the intercollegiate finals yesterday on its own grounds by a score of 2-0 and thereby grabbed the championship from its opponent, who has held it for the last three years. Brilliant defence of the Jessfield goal-keeper, P. W. Zia, and Full-back C. Z. Yuin's straight kicks featured the contest.

The home team drew blood in the middle of the second half of the play, when it was awarded, as a result of a "hand" and a foul play of Nanyang, two penalty kicks, both of which blossomed into goals amid tremendous enthusiasm by the St. John's rooters.

Fully 6,000 people witnessed the game. The victors celebrated the occasion with an immense bonfire last night. Captain E. I. M. Barrett, officiated as referee and Messrs. J. A. Quayle and H. F. Landers acted as linesmen.

St. John's team defended the South goal during the first half of the game, playing against the wind, but notwithstanding this, it seemed to have it on the Nanyang eleven in both offensive and defensive work.

The second half saw St. John's at its best with the wind in its favor and the sun fading. Quite accidentally, it must be said, one of the visiting eleven "handled" the ball about ten minutes after the play was resumed. A penalty kick was awarded and Yuin cleverly placed the leather through the top left corner of the bars. Several minutes later one of Nanyang's players was declared to have fouled and another kick was given to the home team. Yuin accurately shot the ball, but the goalkeeper blocked it. However, I. N. Koh, the versatile St. John's forward, soon broke through the visitors' defence line and sealed their fate.

After the crisis Nanyang's offensive became weaker, although the goal and the backs continued their good defence. Both teams used a number of the reserves during the latter part of the game.

Following the game, the fans of both colleges remained on the field while the Nanyang crowd, headed by their brass band paraded round the compound to the tune of "Onward Christian Soldiers" as the university rooters cheered and applauded them. After the parade, the losers boarded a train at the Jessfield station, which had been especially reserved for them.

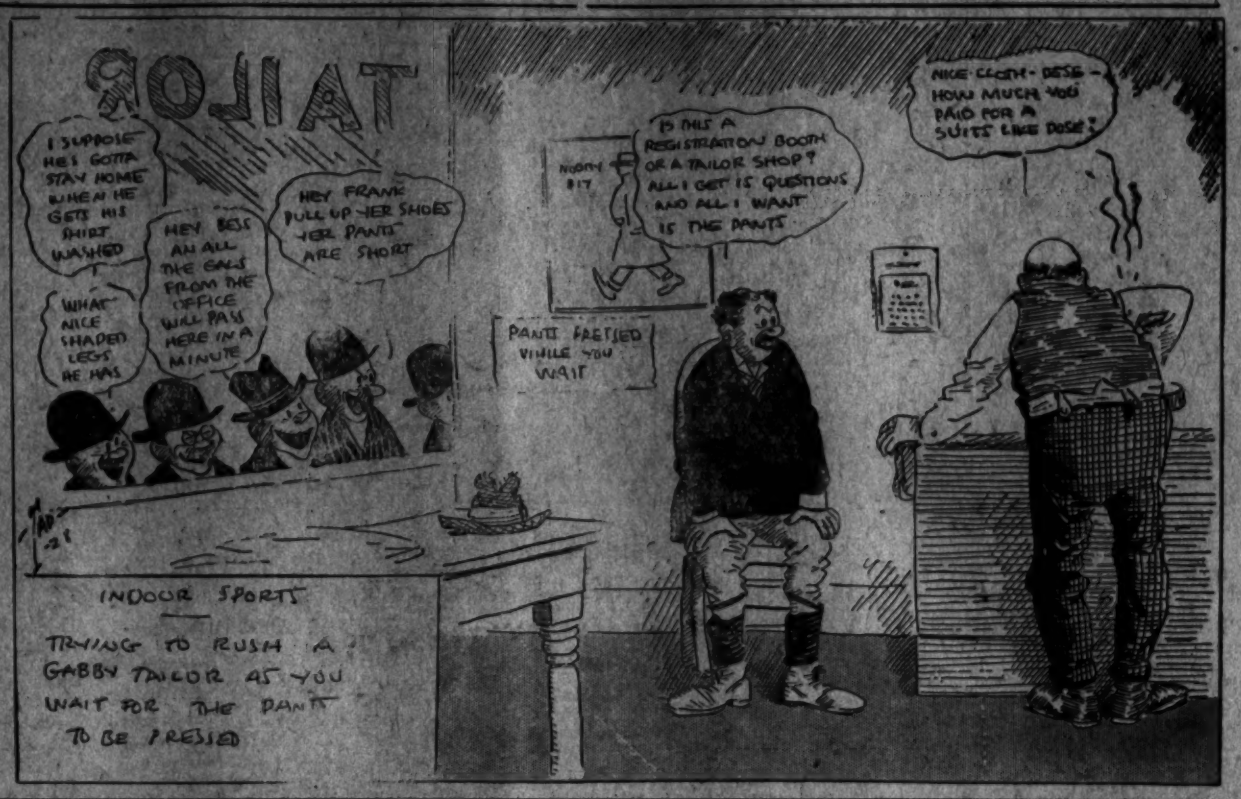
The victorious university gets a silver shield for its accomplishment.

The teams lined up as follows:

St. John's:—P. W. Zia, G.; C. Z. Yuin, F.B.; Z. Y. Wong, F.B.; Z. L. Sung, H.B.; (Captain) U. T. Yu, H.B.; K. Z. Tsang, H.B.; K. Zung, C.F.; Z. P. Daung, I.R.; K. V. Vong, I.L.; I. N. Koh, O.R.; and L. T. Yuin, O.L.

Nanyang:—K. C. Shen, G.; Robert Koo, F.B.; Alfred Ting, F.B.; P. C. Huang, H.B.; (Captain), Lee Doo-sung, H.B.; T. T. Yang, H.B.; and Lisbon Lih, Castle Ho, Lee Doo-sing, James Lo and S. F. Chang, forwards.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad


GOLIAT
I SUPPOSE HE'S GOTTA STAY HOME WHEN HE GETS HIS SHIRT WASHED
HEY BEE'S AN ALL THE GALS FROM THE OFFICE WILL PASS HERE IN A MINUTE
HEY FRANK PULL UP HER SHOES HER PANTS ARE SHORT
WHAT NICE SHAPED LEGS HE HAS
IS THIS A REGISTRATION BOOTH OR A TAILOR SHOP? ALL I GET IS QUESTIONS AND ALL I WANT IS THE PANTS
NICE CLOTH - DEESE - HOW MUCH YOU PAID FOR A SUITS LIKE DOSE?
PANTS FASTIED YINLLE YOU WAIT
INDOOR SPORTS
TRYING TO RUSH A GABBY TAILOR AS YOU WAIT FOR THE PANT TO BE PRESED

MR. WHITAMORE IS FIRST IN 'UNT

First Out Of B.M.H., And So First Between The Flags

AND B. M. H. IS RIGHT!

Some Whimsical Chinese, It Seems, Contributed To The Afternoon's Sorrow

By Johnnie Walker

The 'Unt Handicap is scheduled for January 26 but instead of the usual gallop in the Home country a Klangwan course has been shroffed out, over which the Stewards will take the lambs to slaughter this morning at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. start Burkill's Bungalow.

Some "hairy" jumps, gentlemen! Bank to bank or a ducking. You pays your five Mex and takes your choice. And what is the definition of "hairy"? A jump that makes each particular hair to stand on end—"like quills upon the fretful porcupine," saith Shakespeare or some other poet, probably Shorty, whose muse is beginning to ferment, judging by his recent contemplative phiz.—Mr. Springfield, fearing the fount of Mr. Walker's inspiration might run dry, presented him recently with a collection of 'unting mottoes composed by one Tom Smith, a maker of Xmas Crackers, extracts from which may yet come in useful. But Mr. Walker isn't dry in that sense yet though he always is in another.

Harking back to the new Handicap course, the same is up on the notice board. The names of the jumps betray a considerable flight of poetic fancy, and the woebegone 'unters, reading of Father, Mother and The Baby with quaking knees, think of another kind of flight, to wit, aerial flight, a graceful looping the loop, and then—splash. To the scribe's knowledge The Baby has a particularly wet bed. Ask Mr. Springfield. He knows all about it. And so will some others before today's sun sets.

Rain is badly wanted before the 26th not only to make the ground soft to fall on, but to abate the dust-fiend and to soften the landing of the jumps. Water is always soft to fall on and there is plenty of that for those who like it.

Today's 'Unt

Mr. Crokam and that broth of a shoy, Mr. Springfield, were the foxes for yesterday's run. The latter has a naturally wold eye, and the young fellows have watched with some apprehension its natural wolidness exaggerated by a divil of a twinkle since Thursday noight as ever was! The news percolated that Soochow Creek was to be laid, hence aforesaid twinkle, and the 'Unt turned up at Blue Pots mostly wearing Grieve weakits, except Mr. Blix who, remembering his last experience, wore an air cushion on that spot where mother used to put the powder.

Weather conditions were more kindly, a genial sun peeping out from behind grey clouds betokened rain or snow before long and the absence of wind, whilst favoring the dust nuisance, at least allowed man and beast to feel relaxed and comfortable. Perhaps the days when all longed for fur lined breeches are gone for this season. Riding in the gales experienced the last few Saturdays always resulted in an uncomfortable feeling afterwards that one's legs had been sandpapered.

From the number of ponies congregated at the start on Rubicon Road half a mile south of Blue Pots it was evident the coming run was going to be popular. Once mounted, the Field pushed off by itself to have a look at the Rubicon Creek, which was the first obstacle and up which the tide was running swiftly, promising wet legs at the very outset. It was little the young fellows cared for that once they were up and had a grip on the little ponies between their knees.

One Gentleman Drinks Deep

After abjuring them to follow the red, blue and white paper the Master gave the word to go and splash! went the crowd into the Rubicon Creek, which happened to be not quite so deep as it looked, although one unfortunate fellow blundered and paid the penalty by going under. Sharp left through a dry mudhole and swinging right and left along the borders of the Golf Course, a few jumps were taken and then came a good gallop with one water jump to

Hockey

B. Co. v. Sikhs

The hockey game between the Sikhs and B. Co. took place on the Race Course yesterday afternoon and resulted in a win for the Sikhs by 4 goals to 2. From the very start the contest was fast and interesting and although there was no referee, there were no fouls and the play was as pleasant as could be desired.

When the interval arrived the score was level with one all. The second half found both teams in scoring mood and no less than goals were forthcoming. The Sikh put on two goals in the last few minutes and thus won the game. For the losers Pazikides scored all the goals.

Harlequins Beat Portuguese

The Harlequins once more this season beat the Portuguese when they met at the Race Course yesterday afternoon in this league game.

Although in the opening half the losers had many chances to score their forwards did not take advantage of them, while in the few chances that came the Harlequins' way McMeekin and Bailey made no mistake. At half time the score was 3 to 0.

Soon after resuming, Encarnacao, the Portuguese center forward, had an accident and had to leave the field. Although so handicapped they put up a splendid defence and the Harlequins were able to add only another goal, to which they responded with one through Canavano.

The final score was 4-1.

Mr. Bertensbaw very ably refereed the game.

Dancers At The Victoria

Ivan Bankoff, the Russian dancer who appears with Amlee Maynard at the Victoria Theater tomorrow night, comes to Shanghai with high recommendations as an artist. While in the States he played at most of the leading variety houses of the big cities and only recently closed an engagement at the New York Winter Garden. He was formerly with the Russian Imperial ballet in company with the galaxy of stars which came to scintillate in the West a season or two ago.

Miss Maynard is a dainty Australian dancer who also scored successfully in American cities. The dancers are brought to Shanghai by Mr. Charles Margelis, who introduced the Thomas Ince film "Civilisation" here. He brings a series of new films this time, starting out with Rex Beach's Alaskan story, "The Barrier."

The Weather

Fine and cold. The maximum temperature yesterday was 52.6 and the minimum 32.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 51.6 and 22.4.

Suggestions Of Pirate Players

Note:—Several inquiries have been received for a set of Rules on "Pirate Bridge." The local bookstores have not yet received them. If any of our readers have a copy we would appreciate the loan of same in order that the rules may be printed in THE CHINA PRESS for the benefit of inquiring readers. However, the game is still in its early formative period, as the following article will show, and probably the first rules, if a set ever has been published, are already out of date.

By An Expert

New York, Dec. 9.—In these days when every one is doing one's bit it is gratifying to note that the card players are right up with the band wagon. Every card club in the country has agreed to arrangements for big duplicate games at which a special fee is charged. Nearly $10,000 has already been raised in this manner for the Red Cross since November 1, with five months yet to be heard from.

The attraction at these games is a set of prearranged hands, picked out by Milton Work, who has given up his law practice to devote his entire time to the Red Cross in connection with these games until next April, paying his own expenses in traveling all over the country to manage them so that card players at least can boast there is no rake-off from their contributions.

Another interesting fact is that although almost all the members of our leading card clubs are beyond military age these clubs have as many service stars on their flags in proportion to their membership as can be shown by any other business or organization. The Knickerbocker has sent over a dozen—doctors, engineers and experts in various lines—all volunteers. And then the thousands of women who knit whenever they are dummy!

Some interesting suggestions are coming in with regard to possible changes in the present rules for playing pirate. While some of them are the result of a natural objection to changing from the more familiar laws of auction, others are the outcome of experimental play. The chief object of attack seems to be the rule for the revoke penalty.

Herbert C. Leeds writes from the Somerset Club of Boston that he and his friends still adhere to the auction bridge rule, taking three actual tricks or 100 points, whether the partner of the players in error has failed to ask him if he had none of the suit or not.

Another point that has come up in various parts of the country is the suggestion that instead of having the opening lead come from the player on the left, which gives the declarer and his partner a considerable advantage when they are together, it would be an improvement if the player on the right led in all hands in which the bidder and accepter were elbow partners.

That this would reduce the advantage of the declaring side is true, but it would simply transfer an advantage to the opponents. Those who suggest the change have evidently not played the game long enough to appreciate the importance of the element of position in the bidding. Many a hand that is not good for more than one sure trick at the left of the elbow partnership may be good for three or four at the right.

Nothing is more common among those who understand the game thoroughly than to see a player bidding on his position rather than on his cards. In many hands the competition turns upon this advantage of position as against the advantage of the cards. An ace-queen suit, or king, jack, ten, at the right of the elbow partnership, is very strong, as it can be led up to through both adversaries. At the left neither suit is worth much. A stopper in the opponent's bid is a sure trick at the right; a sure loser at the left unless it is the ace.

Another suggestion is to make a flat penalty of 50 points for a bid or double out of turn. Mr. Leeds thinks it should be 75 for a double. Those who are just taking up pirate prefer not to enforce even the present penalty, which is merely the loss of the right to bid until later, as auction players are so in the habit of overcalling a previous bid with another bid that they forget to wait for the acceptance. It looks as if 50 points, paid to three players, was a pretty severe penalty for a little inattention, due to habit.

Another suggestion is to leave the revoke penalty undoubted, so that no matter how much the tricks are worth in play they shall not be worth more than 100 for the lot in penalties. Early last year I pointed out the absurdity of the present auction law with regard to the revoke. A point often lost sight of is that the revoke is never intentional and that if it is established and punishable it is invariably the fault of the partner, who failed to ask, rather than of the player, who made the actual renounce in error.

It is always the imaginative player that revokes. His mind is fixed on a certain expected line of play and is intent on the outcome. Something slips a cog and he revokes, as by discarding a card that he had planned to discard later on another suit. His partner is not imagining anything, and it is his duty to prevent the revoke. If the partner attended to his business no such thing as a revoke would be possible.

Under the present laws of auction the limits for a revoke penalty is set at 100 points, but, as every one knows, it may easily cost the player in error 1,000 or only 50 according to the circumstances. There is no logical foundation for either or any amount. Why should a revoke be worth three tricks? That is a whist idea, 200 years old, and has nothing to do with auction.

Another objection to the revoke penalty at auction is that not one person in a thousand knows how to score it when it is complicated with doubles, defeated contracts and tricks taken to go game. It was to avoid

(Continued on Page 2)

At The Theaters

The principal innovation in the amusement line for the coming week is the arrival at the Victoria Theater of an alluring combination program of strongly dramatic photoplays and special dancing numbers by two experts who reach Shanghai with glowing press reports from other ports. Rex Beach's story, "The Barrier," is the opening film for tomorrow night to be run in conjunction with the introduction of Ivan Bankoff and Amlee Maynard, the terpsichorean entertainers. Further details of the bill will be found elsewhere. Tonight and this afternoon Dustin Farnum in "David Garrick" is the headliner.

"The Ne'er Do Well," which has proved a popular successor to "The Spoilers," by the same author, is the feature at the Apollo Theater tonight. The film is full of color and action and the cast, headed by Wheeler Oakman and Kathlyn Williams, made a special trip to Panama to get the proper atmosphere for this stirring story of the Canal Zone in the construction days. "Wounded to the Heart," a three-part Pathe production, will be screened at this theater for the matinee at 3 p.m. today. Resumption of the romantic serial, "The Fatal Ring," with more exciting episodes featuring Pearl White, will constitute the Apollo's new bill, commencing tomorrow night.

The Olympic Theater, for tonight, tomorrow night and the evening of January 16, is announcing the successful Paramount film, "Silks and Satins," with dainty Marguerite Clark playing the appealing principal role.

The concluding episodes of the popular serial "The Goddess" and of the exciting railroad serial "The Girl and the Game" are being shown at the Isis Theater tonight. In addition are two sure-fire Keystone comedies, "Fatty's Tintype Tangle" and "Scandal in a Family."

A remarkable special film, "Chushingura," a story of Bushido, running through eight parts, is the attraction at Towa Cinema, matinee and night. The matinee performance starts at 2.30 p.m. New films will arrive at this playhouse tomorrow evening.

Football Today

The Jewish Recreation Club will meet the Chin Woo Athletic Club on the Chin Woo field at 2.45 p.m. today. The following will represent the J.R.C.:

D. Whiteman, M. J. Sanft, M. Fooz, H. M. Tuttleman, Chas. Fuzman (Capt.), R. J. Moalin, A. Mislis, George Tuttleman, H. Abrahams, R. A. Komaroff and H. M. Whitgob.

Reserve:—G. Saltoun.

'Cavalleria' Again

"Cavalleria Rusticana" and the ballet "Myhra" were again given at the Olympic Theater last evening and again Shanghai music lovers and devotees of the muse of graceful dancing enjoyed themselves to the full and paid tribute to the ability of local artists and the work of the local producers. What was said of the first performance of this opera and ballet in Friday's issue holds good for the second and it is to be hoped that those who missed these two evenings will avail themselves of the opportunity of attending the next and last performance, to be given next Saturday evening.

"La Tosca" will have its last presentation next Thursday night at the Olympic and "I Pagliacci" and the "Pierrot's Dream" will be given on January 24, 26 and 31.

Basketball

American School Wins

In a game of basketball between the American School team and one from the Shanghai Baptist College, on the ground of the former yesterday afternoon, victory went to the American School. The final score was 15 to 14.

At the end of the first half the Baptists were leading but the eventual winners made a hot rally in the second half. Mr. Hening was referee. The game was clean and well-played, there being very few fouls. It is expected that the same two teams will meet in a return match soon.

No. 7 Bridge. No halt being signaled here, everybody carried on through a village and the Diagonal Wade along the Rotten Furrow with a jump here and there to an unnamed wade by Stone Bridge and turned right over a big dry cut, then along another line of jumps ending in a check inside a village on Chapoo Creek. The hounds wandered about in a cloud of dust pretty aimlessly, but were quickly called together by the Master, who knows this country well and in addition is grandly mounted this season. In fact, he rode like a son-of-a-gun from start to finish and at one time looked as though he was going to win easily. Really, someone ought to write home about him.

Although the dust was appalling and the pace a cracker, up to this point there had been wondrously little grief. The young fellows know it hurts to fall and ride carefully. Eventually the course led on to those sterling jumps known as Pearce's Elbow but, instead of taking the usual line through Pawnshop Village and Blasted Tree line, this fox cut sharp to the left towards Two Widows' Monuments over two jumps, then to an awful E. M. H. which caused an indescribable mix-up, men and ponies buying it wholesale.

Friend Rose Goes Diving

From here down a line of jumps which caused grief, through a village and a wade, left, right, and right again, around to Sharp Lagoon and down to Fearon's Line, after which the trail turned southward through several hairy wades and B. M. H.'s, at one of which Golly executed an excellent fall a la Speelmann, from whom he must have been taking lessons. Mr. Rose also had a fine ducking, emerging from a mudbath like a troglodyte, almost unrecognisable.

The finish was on a line of dry cuts south of Long Village, and a really excellent 'Unt was marred by an enormous B. M. H. within 300 yards of the flags, into which the leaders piled five deep and nearly all fell, the first out and up being those figuring on the card. The Force were not to blame for this B. M. H., as on Thursday when they worked out the trial this particular creek was dry and easily crossed. The Chinese landed gentry had been at work meantime and dug it out, making a frightful obstacle for ponies at speed. Several ponies were hopelessly bogged here later on and one was so firmly stuck in the mud that the poor beggar is probably there yet. During the run it was very evident that the Chinese had been up to their tricks, for on two obstacles the leaders were led astray over most horrible mudholds and of course lost all chances of picking up the lost ground.

Apart from the rotten finish the course was a good one and the run was enjoyed by everybody. Mr. Whitamore adds another list to his wins on Viking, and the reflex will probably be found in the joyous way in which he will caper in his next appearance as the Jester. It is hoped that instead of motley he will appear in his pink and tights. Mr. Gibbings is going exceedingly strong this year, capturing three heavyweights out of 10 'Unts—no mean record.

There was an enormous crowd at the finish, including several gallant gentlemen in khaki. If any of them are lightweights and would like to experience the delights of the Paper 'Unt Mr. Walker will be very happy to mount one of them for the next occasion and he feels sure that other sportsmen will be happy to extend a similar invitation.

The card read:
Mr. C. E. Whitamore on Viking.
(M. W.) Mr. F. S. Gibbings on Standard Dahlia.
Mr. Knoll on Hunter.
Mr. C. N. Davis on Dairyfield.
Mr. E. G. Benbow Rowe on Isis.
Mr. D. W. Crawford on Blackleg.

The Hunt Handicap Course

The Stewards will ride over the course today at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. starting at Burkill's Bungalow, Kiangwan. The course will be papered and can be ridden any time by competitors:—

A map of the course as on the Notice Board at Race Club, on which the jumps are numbered as on following list.

Start.—Stone bridge by 5th Tee on Kiangwan Golf Course.
Golf Club Line.
Through Main Creek to left of small enclosed grave.
To Railway, keeping small creek on right hand.
Over Railway.
Over jump bearing slightly to right front from (1) Railway Jump.
Over jump between trees, (2) Garden Jump.
Straight on over dry cut in open, (3) Valley Field.
Right handed immediately on landing across flat to (4) The Bushes.
Straight ahead to (5) Mother.
Slightly left to (6) Father.
Still left to (7) The Baby.
Still slightly left to (8) The Grave.
Straight ahead to high ground, then sharp left over (9) Little Joss, and immediately sharp right, over (10) Big Joss.
Straight ahead over one small jump to village, leaving same on left hand, take three jumps at the last of which (11) The Turn.
Swing sharp right handed, over two or three small jumps on high ground with creek on right hand to (12) The Angle.
Left handed with main creek on left over two or three small jumps to (13) The River.
Sharp right round village to Dry cut by railway, cross line and low ground to (14) Old Bill, (15) Blighty, (16) Youth, (17) Hope, (18) Beauty.
Through Beacon Mound Creek over jumps on high land keeping creek on left to (19) Blimy, half right to (20) The Cottage.
Left handed over jumps on high ground then right handed to the (21) Sub, (22) Captain, (23) Major and (24) Colonel.
Half right to finishing line, (25) The Long Trail.

Suggestions Of Pirate Players

(Continued from Page 1)

all this nonsense and to eliminate the instruction that players would revoke on purpose that the pirate rule was made, and the penalty was put where it belonged. It is the player who fails to ask his partner who has to pay, and the amount is uniform under all circumstances.

One very useful addition to the game is a pirate score card arranged by Gerard Bement of Boston, which greatly facilitates the process of putting down the results of the play. The card shows at a glance the total points made on any declaration that goes game, according to the number of tricks won and honors held. Here is a copy of a part of it, covering the spade suit.

HON:	3	4	5	8	9	10
4	104	122	131	158	167	176
5	113	131	140	167	176	185
6	172	190	199	226	235	244
7	231	249	258	285	294	303

The top line shows the number of honors held and the vertical column to the left the number of tricks won. The figures show the total score. For example, if the bidder wins five odd in spades with simple honors, and a game, his total is 113. If he had eight honors (four in one hand) it would be 167. This is put down in a lump below the line for the bidder and above the line for his partner.

From another part of the country comes a new idea in the bidding. In the following hand the player who held A's cards was from Atlanta. I confess that his bid was a new one to me, although Z, after a moment's consideration, saw its object and profited by it. It is an auction bid carried out in a new way.

H. 4
C. Q 10 8 4
D. 10 7
S. Q J 10 7 4 2

H. 9 5 — H. J 7 6 2
C. A K 10 9 2 — C. 8 3
D. 6 8 3 — D. A Q J 6 5
S. A K 8 — S. 9 6

H. Q 8 6
C. A K J 2
D. K 9 4
S. 5 3

Z dealt and bid a club, A passed and Y accepted. B bid a diamond and Z accepted. Now A bids a heart, which B accepted and Z passed. A at once bid two hearts.

The object of overcalling his own contract after he had found an acceptor and no one had offered to outbid him looked at first like a mistake. But when Y passed and B accepted again a little consideration showed Z that the bid must be the same as re-bidding a hand at auction and was intended to show outside tricks.

As every modern auction player knows, if the bidder holds nothing but the suit he names, and it is a legitimate bid, he declares all there is in hand at once and has done with it. With six hearts to the ace king queen, he bids two hearts and then passes everything.

But if he has five hearts to the ace king, and also the ace queen of clubs, if any one overcalls the heart bid he will advance the bid to two hearts. This system clearly marks the distinction between a hand in which the strength is all in one suit and a hand in which there is strength in two suits, but which is not strictly a two suiter, such as five hearts and five spades would be.

If Z is rebidding his hand there must be an object. If he has outside tricks they must be in spades, as he cannot have anything in clubs or diamonds. With his stopper in the diamond suit, and the most favorable position for the clubs to be led up to, Z believes he would be a better partner than B, and overcalls B's acceptance of two hearts by bidding three. A accepted, and they made five odd and game, as Y's three spade bid was void, no one accepting it.

In this case it does not seem to matter which hand leads, Y or B. If the Boston idea were carried out, B would be on the right of the elbow partners and would lead a club through the bidder to the acceptor to prevent the lead coming the other way. But Z would put on the king and still hold the ten ace over the queen in Y's hand.

As the lead was from Y, he led his partner's declared suit, the diamond, and B allowed the king to win the first round, being confident he could stop the trumps. In this he was mistaken, as A won the first trick with the king and led the ten, won the third round with the queen, put himself in with a spade and caught the jack.

After that Z made his three club tricks, but Y's discarding left that player with both the black suits stopped and a diamond to lead to B, so that Z had to lose two tricks at the end.

It is doubtful if A would have won the game with B as a partner unless he made sure of the finesse in hearts instead of trying to drop them in two leads. From the bidding, if it stops at one heart, accepted by B, it would appear that the hearts were split. In any event four odd would be all that A could make with B, so that advancing his own bid got him a better partner.

His real object was, it appears, to see if the player who had the clubs and could stop the diamonds would not like to go no trumps. This did not occur to Z, who thought the heart contract safer. They could have made five odd at no trumps. That might have been the bid if Z had not held three hearts to an honor.

Obituary

Mr. Lake Asen Chang

The funeral service of the late Mr. Lake Asen Chang, director of the Church of Our Savior for the last ten years, who passed away last Monday at the age of 79 years, was held at his church yesterday afternoon. The Rev. P. N. Tsu, M. A., rector of the church, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Sidney T. H. Tai of St. Peter's Church. A brief but impressive funeral oration was delivered by the Rev. Teo. Mr. Bowi Young of Honolulu also spoke of Mr. Lake's life. Following the service the remains were buried at the American Church Mission Cemetery, Chapei.

ITALIANS RECOVER TRENCHES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, January 11.—An official communique reports:

Westwards of Cava Zuccherina our trench-mortars forced the enemy to evacuate some trenches. We used machine-guns on the enemy as he retreated, inflicting heavy losses.

We brought down three enemy aeroplanes.

London, January 11.—An official despatch from British Headquarters in Italy, reports:—Our aeroplanes yesterday attacked seven hostile machines, crashing two and driving down two. None of ours was lost. It is freezing hard.

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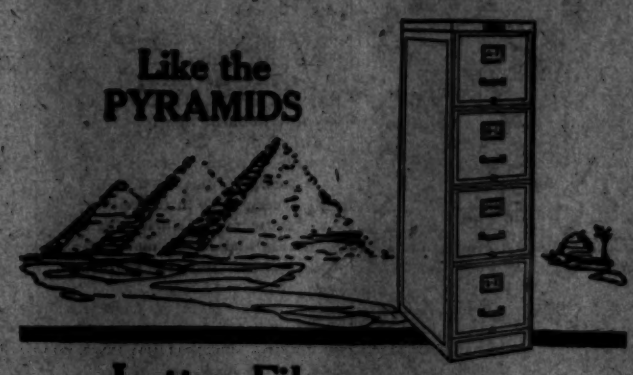

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